THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

KILPATRICK.

KILKENNY, Ga., December 12.—On the afternoon of the 11th of November, while the village of Marietta, Cobb county, Ga., was burning, General Sherman reviewed the cavalry command under Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. The mounted force numbered six thousand five hundred of the best cavalrymen in the West, with a 6-gun battery of 3-inch Rodmans. Being well mounted and equipped, under the leadership of the dashing young General, who has been a favorite with horse riders ever since he came to the West, brilliant work was expected from these picked men.

General Sherman was delighted with the appearance of the command at the Marietta review, and shortly afterwards issued orders for them to march. At that time the release of our men confined at Millen was one of General Sherman's schemes. Kilpatrick was to do the work, and would undoubtedly have accomplished it had not the enemy anticipated the movement and removed the prisoners far out of reach. In covering the movements of the infantry columns, protecting flanks, fighting splendidly in front, and guarding against Rebel dashes at trains in the rear, Kilpatrick's command has done service in the grand campaign which deserves more than ordinary mention.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGE AT LOVEJOY.

Wheeler had collected at Lovejoy's quite a force of militia, with one brigade of his old command, under Iverson, in all four thousand men. A strong line of earthworks, with artillery in position, presented quite a formidable obstacle to our further advance towards Macon. As soon as General Kilpatrick informed himself about the position of the enemy, he formed Colonel Murray's Brigade for an assault.

The 8th Indiana, 10th Ohio, 9th Kentucky, and Lieutenant Griffin's 6th Kentucky scouts formed for a charge, with Beebee's 10th Wisconsin Battery, following close in the rear. The country, being open, was favorable for cavalry operations. The enemy opened on the advancing regiments at long range, doing no damage. After a few shots in reply from Beebee's guns, the charge was sounded, and our fellows dashed at Wheeler's line of works. The Rebels fled in confusion, leaving their artillery to get away as best it could.

One gun was captured by Griffin's scouts, another by the 3d Kentucky. Both pieces were Rodmans, taken from Stoneman last summer; and, aside from their value as trophies, were good captures, inasmuch as they made up a six-gun battery for Beebee. Captain Slow, of the 3d Kentucky, was slightly wounded. Forty Rebels were captured and ten left dead on the field.

RAPID MARCH THROUGH A FINE COUNTRY.

The 16th and 17th were spent in marching through a very fine country, producing cotton and corn in large crops, and being well watered. The command marked its march through this land by cotton fires, and camped on the night of the 17th on Towaliga creek, eight miles from Jackson.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF HOWARD.

On the 18th the cavalry moved on Forsyth, threatening Macon from the west side of the Ocmulgee, while General Howard advanced to Planter's Mills, laid pontoons and crossed the Ocmulgee before the enemy knew where he was.

NARROW ESCAPE OF KILPATRICK.

Moving on towards Macon, the enemy's scouts, dressed in blue, were found at a small place known as Graball. General Kilpatrick being in advance, and mistaking the Rebels for his own men, narrowly escaped death from their shots.

THE FAMOUS DASH AT MACON.

On the 20th the command moved through Clinton, where it was divided into three columns for operations against Macon. The 1st Brigade, Colonel Smith D. Atkins, moved to the right; the 2d Brigade, Colonel Murray, to the left; while Colonel Baldwin, of the 3d Kentucky, held the central road.

Colonel Murray, with whom was General Kilpatrick, struck the enemy first on the Macon and Milledgeville road, and dashed over barricade after barricade, for several miles, without the loss of a man. The last stand the enemy made before he reached Macon cost him four men killed and left on the field, and several wounded. Two miles from Macon the column came upon the Rebel fortifications, and prepared to charge them.

A CHARGE AGAINST SIEGE GUNS.

The enemy in the works at Macon opened on Kilpatrick's advance with all the guns in their command. Several regiments were got in line of battle and the 10th Ohio ordered to carge the Rebel works. The regiment advanced slowly up the hill, under artillery fire, till the charge was sounded, when they dashed forward in one of the most desperate charges of the war. They climbed over the works, drove the artillerymen from eight guns and scattered their infantry supports. Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson and Captain James H. Hafford were the first to enter the fort.

Looking around bewildered at their great success, and devising ways and means to get those guns away or destroy them, the gallant 10th suffered the enemy to rally and train other guns on the abandoned works. Of course there was no alternative but to fall back, and they did so. They had demonstrated that cavalry could capture cannon, if they could not get them off as readily as infantrymen. The losses before Macon were very few, confined to the 10th Ohio. Captain Hafford and one man were captured, one man killed, and six wounded.

CONVERSING OVER THE WIRES.

Kilpatrick's telegraph operator "got" the Rebels at Macon on No. 1 wire. He sent Generals Howard's and Kilpatrick's compliments to Hardee, promising a call from them next morning. The Rebel replied that he would refit the quarters lately vacated by Stoneman for their use.

THE FIGHT AT GRISWOLDVILLE.

General Wood's Division of the 15th Army Corps, assisted Kilpatrick's command in the destruction of the railroad towards Gordon. The enemy had come out from Macon, and was feeling his way along our rear to ascertain our force, and, if possible, our line of march. On the night of the 20th the cavalry pickets on Big Shanty creek, near Griswoldville, were attacked by the enemy, and a whole picket post captured, besides three killed. General Wood sent up Walcott's Brigade of infantry just in the nick of time to stop the Rebels, who were coming into the camp vigorously and in strong force.

Some works were hurriedly thrown up on the east bank of the creek; before they were complete the enemy came on at a slashing pace, with loud yells, and a sharp fight ensued. Ninety Rebels were killed before their commander was convinced to let us our rear alone. Our loss was inconsiderable. The Big Shanty was held until Howard's trains had passed to Gordon, when the position was evacuated. Their work on the right of the army being accomplished, Kilpatrick's men moved from Gordon to Milledgeville, on the 22d, preparatory to starting on the great raid for the deliverance of our prisoners.

THE CAVALRY SETS OUT FOR MILLEN.

On the 24th of November the cavalry command crossed the Oconee and camped on the left of and in advance of our army. Rations for a long march had been supplied the men, and transportation had been cut down to "light weight" even for cavalry. On the morning of the 25th the command broke camp and marched to Long bridge, on Town creek, which had been destroyed by a Rebel regiment from Sparta. The banks were cut away and a ford reached by which the command crossed, passing the Ogechee shoals, through a dense pine forest, into Warren county, which was found to be very thinly settled and quite barren.

On the morning of the 26th some excitement was caused in the command by the intelligence that Captain Estes, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Hays, 10th Ohio, had set out for Waynesboro with two hundred men, having orders to proceed to the bridge over Brier creek, on the Waynesboro and Augusta Branch Railroad, and destroy it.

FOR O'HARA—HOW KILPATRICK LOST HIS HAT.

Men of the old [illegible] seeing the 26th of November was very [illegible] bring the enemy to such so that we could not see fifty [illegible] else might have [illegible]ance. Barricades were erected in [illegible] d there was nothing [illegible] an attack was expected from [illegible] bad character of [illegible]o battalions—one each from [illegible] and 5th Kentucky—placed [illegible] n veigled, and so forth [illegible]bel a charge. Waiting a [illegible] were not to be humbugged [illegible] time for the Rebels [illegible]ssed n found Arnold and [illegible] two battalions charged [illegible] no doubt about Thompson [illegible] with a dozen regiments [illegible] caught in the act [illegible]n advance. The Rebels [illegible]el; had asked no questions [illegible]ced our men back to [illegible] against him; and upon [illegible]eral Kilpatrick, striking [illegible] to say anything in his [illegible]oro to Millen, was [illegible] his head. "What will he [illegible]ghting and swift [illegible] barrister in front of me. "Good [illegible] his hat, which [illegible]," said the friend he addressed [illegible]oud brags in [illegible] but what a good-looking fellow [illegible]ch a [illegible]

[illegible]at York Castle is panelled in at [illegible]NATION. [illegible]ised a good height from the ground [illegible]er Louisville [illegible]w sort of gangway there is to the [illegible]main towards [illegible]d could only see the back of the [illegible]ar Division, [illegible]unday they [illegible]k on the [illegible]ties broke [illegible]sion, on [illegible]'s In- [illegible]troyed [illegible]cattle

SHERIDAN.

TORBERT'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION TO GORDONSVILLE.

The Town Strongly Defended.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR LIBERTY MILLS.

The Guerilla Moseby Reported Killed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WINCHESTER, Va., December 27.—I have just returned to this place from an eight days' cavalry raid in the interior of Eastern Virginia.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

The expedition left here on Monday, the 18th inst. It consisted of the 1st and 2d Cavalry Divisions, under the respective commands of Brigadier-Generals Devin and Powell, the whole under command of Major-General Torbert, Chief of the Cavalry corps. The brigade commanders were Generals Gibbs and Tibbetts, and Colonels Capehart, Kellogg, and Stagg. General Merritt, the commandant of the 1st Division, was detained in camp on account of illness.

PREPARATION OF THE TROOPS.

For several days previous to the departure of the expedition, preparations for the full equipment of the troops were quietly proceeded with, so as not to excite the curiosity of the troops, or indirectly apprise the enemy of the movement. Indeed, so secretly was the affair conducted that many of the officers who accompanied it knew nothing of its exact until a few hours before marching orders were received. The troops were furnished with six days' rations, and took one day's forage for their horses. The expedition had no artillery, and the wagon transportation was confined to hospital, ambulance, and ammunition wagons.

FRONT ROYAL REACHED.

At Front Royal the inhabitants gave our troops a cool reception, if sour looks, long faces, or pouting lips would convey that impression. The town itself presented a dilapidated appearance, all business being suspended by the operations of war.

THE MARCH RESUMED—COLD WEATHER.

On the second day, the 19th inst., the reveille was sounded two hours before daylight. The men got breakfast, the horses were fed, and everything got ready to march at daylight. During the night previous, a heavy Northwest gale arose, and blew with great fury. This was attended with heavy rains, which made the troops feel anything but comfortable. At daylight the march commenced, General Torbert's brigade, of Powell's Division in the advance. On account of the cold weather General Torbert ordered the troops to ride two miles and walk one, and to do this alternately until the sun had warmed the atmosphere.

RUMORS REGARDING THE REBELS.

On the march we learned that Lomax's cavalry division had left Little Washington a few days previous, and proceeded towards Richmond, and that Rosser's Rebel cavalry division had, about the same time, proceeded from his encampment east of the Blue Ridge, and was proceeding, via the Shenandoah Valley, to reinforce General Breckinridge, who was then confronting Generals Burbridge and Stoneman, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in the vicinity of Saltville. Some of the inhabitants said all the Rebel cavalry in the valley and in Eastern Virginia had orders to proceed to Richmond, to replace General Wade Hampton's cavalry, which had been sent to Georgia to intercept General Sherman.

A CAPTIVE.

On the march one of our scouts captured Captain Cagnor, of the 20th Virginia Infantry. He said he was wounded at the battle of Opequan and had just recovered, and was on his way to rejoin his regiment, which was then in the vicinity of Staunton. He was wounded on a splendid sorrel horse, and was dressed in a new winter suit of gray clothes. He was handed over to the tender mercies of the provost guard, who at once proceeded to disrobe him of the new clothes, and gave him others less showy and comfortable. His horse became the property of Uncle Sam, and was turned over to one of the troopers, whose animal was broken down.

CAPTURE OF A HERD OF CATTLE.

Between Flint Hill and Little Washington information was obtained that the Rebel army officers had been searching and seizing all the beef cattle in the county of Rappahannock, and driving it to Richmond for the use of the army there; and furthermore, the night previous a herd of one hundred head had been kept there and were then proceeding to their destination, and were only a few miles in advance of us. On this information General Powell gave orders to General Tibbetts to send forward a squadron of troops to overtake and capture the cattle at all hazards and if possible to capture the party guarding them.

Captain Fanon, of the 21st New York, was placed in charge of the detachment, and in five minutes was off on a brisk trot to comply with his order. He was soon out of sight of the main column. After traveling several miles, he learned that the herd had been driven to the woods, as those guarding them had been apprised of our approach. He soon found out the hiding place, drove the guards away, and in a few hours afterward joined the main column with his booty in charge.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED.

At Sperryville we captured several Rebels belonging to the 6th Virginia Cavalry. They were caught with arms in their hands, and only surrendered after being overpowered. One of them stated that Rosser's and Lomax's cavalry had been consolidated and placed under the command of the former. Its destination has already been referred to.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Before proceeding on this march, reliable information was received of the movements of the enemy. Jackson's Brigade was reported at Madison Court House, and McCausland's Brigade at Creighsville, only a few miles in advance, and the Rebels whom are troops pursued the night previous was his outer picket post. General Torbert, under these circumstances, hastened forward the column; but, as before stated, our progress was necessarily slow.

On reaching Creighsville we came upon the camp which McCausland had evacuated from in the morning. The camp fires were still burning, and hay and corn which had been fed to his horses was laying on the ground. From the appearance of the camp there was no doubt he left in a hurry. At Creighsville the column was halted for a few moments to rest the men and horses. General Powell's Division was ordered to encamp for the night; but General Devins' Division was ordered to proceed to Madison Court House, which was six miles distant. Colonel Stagg's Michigan Brigade had the advance.

REBEL PICKETS ENCOUNTERED.

When within a mile of their destination for the night they met the Rebel pickets, when desultory skirmishing commenced, our troops driving the enemy back upon their main column in the suburbs of the town. The Rebels were soon in the saddle, and made the best defense they could against our troops; but Colonel Stagg advanced his column at a charge on a gallop through the town, driving the Rebels in retreat, killing and wounding thirteen of them, including a major and a captain.

The former was mortally wounded, and died the next morning. Only two or three of our men were wounded. From Creighsville the Rebel General McCausland and his troops retreated to Stannardsville, where he left all his broken-down horses and sick men, and put his army in order for fighting or retreating, as circumstances might require.

APPEARANCE OF MADISON COURT HOUSE.

The fourth day's march was led by Powell's Division. The day was clear and cold and the roads very slippery. At Madison Court House the appearance of things indicated that the business men of the town had left in a hurry, and took such personal effects as they could transport away with them. The postmaster retreated with a portion of the letters in his charge, but left some to be seized by our troops. Some of these were letters of affection and love, many of them written in rather bad chirography. These letters went the rounds of the column, and afforded a fund of amusement to the men.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

From Madison Court House the army proceeded on the pike towards Liberty Mills. On reaching a point a few miles from the former place, where the road intersected the road to Stannardsville, General Powell discovered by the marks on the snow that a column of Rebel horsemen were in advance of him. Under this impression he ordered General Tibbets' Brigade to hurry forward and overtake the enemy, and engage him until the main column came up. Tibbet's was soon on a brisk trot, and in a few minutes after shots were heard in front.

An aid-de-camp soon came to the rear and said our advance was engaging the rearguard of the enemy. General Torbert was apprised of the condition of affairs, and he sent forward Captain Moore, his aid-de-camp, with orders to push and fight the enemy with vigor. The whole column was then ordered to hasten forward. As it advanced a few dead and wounded Rebels indicated the point where the enemy were met. General Tibbetts, in the advance, obeyed his orders to the letter, and followed the enemy to a point where the bridge crosses the Rapidan river at Liberty Mills.

The enemy retreated over the bridge, and fired it almost instantaneously, before our advance guard could prevent it. This fact for a time put an end to the pursuit. The enemy, after burning the bridge, took position behind earthworks on the south side of the river. The topography of the country on both sides of the river is of a hilly character, the slope leading to the river being very precipitous. Behind these earthworks the enemy had two pieces of artillery, from which they fired shot and shell in rapid succession on our troops. Happily for our men, the shots were poorly served, and went from a quarter to a half a mile beyond our column.

General Tibbetts, as soon as the bridge was burned, massed the main part of the brigade under cover of a hill, and threw forward skirmishers in front to engage the enemy until further orders from General Torbert. As soon as the latter officer arrived he ordered a reconnaissance to be made of the enemy's numbers and position, and also to learn the position of the fords where he might effect a crossing of his army. This was done after careful examination and inquiry. One ford on the right, one mile and a half from the bridge, was discovered, and a second one was found about 3 miles to the left of the bridge. General Torbert immediately gave orders to General Devins to cross one brigade of his division on the right while one brigade of Powell's Division crossed to the left. Colonel Kellogg's Brigade was selected by the former and Colonel Capehart's Brigade by the latter. Colonel Kellogg forded the river without opposition, formed his men in line of battle on the south bank of the river, and then proceeded in the direction of the enemy, who were formed in line about half a mile distant.

Colonel Capehart's Brigade met with little or no opposition in crossing the river on the left, and captured the enemy's pickets defending the ford, it was so near dark.

General Devins had met the enemy, and after a brief but sharp fight in the saddle, the enemy fell back. This was, no doubt, partially hastened by Capehart's movement on the left, as the enemy could see that both his flanks were threatened, and unless he retreated, his army would be all killed, wounded, or captured.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Colonel Capehart's Brigade attacked the Rebel works near Liberty Mills, and advanced his skirmishers and column against a heavy fire of the almost concealed enemy. He pushed forward with vigor, and shortly after dark had driven the enemy from his works, and was pursuing him down the Orange Court House road. He then formed his column for a charge by squadrons, composed of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Capehart, of the 1st New York Cavalry, Colonel Adams, and the 2d and 3d Virginia regiments.

The charge was commenced at dusk, and from the time the order to forward was given, the enemy beat an inglorious retreat, throwing away their arms and equipments, and running for dear life. Colonel Kellogg, on the right, was not idle, but fought the enemy until after dark, until the Rebels were driven back in confusion.

Three brigades of our army were held in reserve on the north side of the river, their services not being required. Our troops encamped for the night, pursuit of the enemy being deemed impracticable.

THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

The next morning, upon examining the battle ground, the two pieces of artillery which the Rebels had plied so vigorously the day previous were found in a swamp near the Gordonsville pike; the ammunition chests were full of powder and shell; the implements were complete, and the horses hitched a few feet from the guns.

It was here ascertained that General Lomax took command of the Rebels on the day of the battle, nearly at the close of the fight, and assured his troops that two divisions of infantry would arrive at Gordonsville from Richmond the following morning, to reinforce them.

GORDONSVILLE STRONGLY DEFENDED.

Early the day after the battle General Torbert sent Colonel Kellogg's Brigade towards Gordonsville, when reaching a point within two miles of the town he discovered the enemy, with cavalry and infantry, in force, on each side of the narrow gap through which the road passes. The position was a very strong natural one.

Colonel Kellogg engaged the enemy while he examined the enemy's position, and reported that the Rebels could not be driven with the force at our command. It was further ascertained that the promised reinforcements from Richmond had arrived that morning. General Torbert, under these circumstances, determined to retrace his steps, and in the afternoon commenced his march to Madison.

THE RETURN MARCH

to Madison Court House was very difficult. The road was slippery, and the horses were constantly falling and throwing their riders. From this cause several soldiers had their limbs broken, and others received severe contusions. The fifth night the column encamped at Madison, and next morning proceeded via James City to Rixleyville.

MOSEBY'S CHRISTMAS DINNER CAPTURED.

After leaving Rixleyville, on the south side of the Hazel river, we came to a house where the lady was preparing a Christmas dinner for a company of fifty of Moseby's gang of robbers and murderers. The chickens and turkeys were roasting on the spit, fifty mince-pies, not to speak of jellies and jams, were lying in profusion on the tables, when lo, the Yankees came and confiscated the edibles. On further search fifty pair of new military pants were found, and these, too, were confiscated on account of the Government.

At another house in proximity to the above one hundred pair of new cavalry boots were found and appropriated by our men.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

In passing through Madison city the advent of our troops was hailed with delight, as the Rebel conscripting officers were then scouring that district, forcing all the able-bodied men to fight whether they will or not. Many of the conscripts begged of our Commanding General to allow them—and their request was granted—to accompany our army to the North, where they promised to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, and in future to be good and loyal citizens.

MOSEBY REPORTED KILLED.

In Rappahannock, Madison, and Culpeper counties I learned that Colonel Moseby was wounded about ten days ago, by a Federal scout, while the former was eating his dinner at a house in Fairfax county. The party who did the shooting was not aware who it was he had wounded, but was led to suppose by the lady of the house that he was a Rebel lieutenant. The soldier took Moseby's boots, and then took a hasty departure. I have this statement with a slight deviation in detail from those different sources, all of which combined establishes the fact that Moseby is dead and buried.

On the return march from Madison to Warrenton I left the column at the latter place. We completed the destruction of large quantities of hay and corn, and confiscated cattle. We exchanged our poor horses for good ones, and destroyed everything and anything that could be used for military purposes by the enemy. At Warrenton the command was divided.

The 1st Division was to proceed to Winchester via Salem, Oakhill, Paris, through Ashby's Gap, and thence via Millwood. The 2d Division, under General Powell, would proceed via New Baltimore, White Plains, Middleburg, and Snickersville, through Snicker's Gap, cross the Shenandoah, and thence via Perryville to Winchester, destroying all forage on the road, and driving off beef cattle.

RUNNING FIGHTS WITH THE GUERRILLAS.

From Warrenton, with an escort of one hundred picked men of the First Virginia Cavalry, the detachment under command of Captains Selsor, Howe, and Bohn, we took the route via Salem, Oakhill, and Paris, and thence through Ashby's Gap. Near Salem we commenced to meet guerilla parties, who increased in numbers as we progressed, and, for a distance of thirty miles, we kept up a running fight with the enemy, latterly against great odds. At times we were attacked on front, flank, and rear, but always driving the enemy. The Shenandoah river is very high, and was swelling, and I apprehend the army will experience difficulty in fording the river.

RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The escort left Warrenton at a quarter past 8, and arrrived at Winchester at 3 o'clock P. M., making the distance of fifty-eight miles in eleven hours and three-quarters. On the trip we passed through the counties of Frederick, Clark, Warren, Rappahannock, Madison, Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier, and Loudon. The result of the expedition shows conclusively that all the counties in Eastern Virginia north of the Virginia Central Railroad are virtually in our possession.

Fauquier county is now the great rendezvous of Moseby's gang. Every able bodied man is a guerilla, and every house a refuge for them. They have declared extermination to all the Yankees they capture, and they shoot their prisoners in cold blood. I get this information from the people of that county.

THE FINE CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

The conduct of our troops under the trying circumstances and exposures they were subject to was of the most trustworthy character, and the management of the whole expedition reflects credit on the commanding general.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following is a partial list of the casualties on the trip:—

Lieutenant A. F. Lee, Co. F, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, mortally.

Sergeant James Nicholson, Co. D, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, mortally.

Sergeant Thomas B. McMurphy, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, mortally.

Bugler James R. Fay, Co. K, 34 Virginia, foot.

Albert Burrell, Co. C, 14th Pennsylvania, leg.

Jos. Cypher, Co. C, 14th Pennsylvania, bowels.

Edw. Watkins, Co. B, 13th Pennsylvania, foot.

Musician James Condon, 5th Virginia Cavalry, contusion.

The list of the First is not embraced in the above. Their principal loss was in the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which lost three killed and thirteen wounded.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A Provisional President Deposed—Election of President Polanco—His Manifesto to the People—The Dominicans Still Fighting the Spanish.

From St. Domingo papers just received in this city we are enabled to gather interesting information about the war raging on the island. The people are still fighting with unflinching courage and hopefulness to drive away the Spanish invaders, and regain their violated nationality.

A manifesto entitled "The Peace," has appeared at St. Domingo, and has been widely circulated. It insists upon a recognition of the independence of St. Domingo as the foundation of any treaty of peace.

At a meeting of the principal officials of St. Domingo, they had formally repudiated the provisional President, General Salcedo, and in his place had appointed as President, General Gaspar Polanco. The soldiers of the Dominican army joined in this movement. After his election, the new President issued the following proclamation to the troops and manifesto to the people:—

"GOD, COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY!

"Gaspar Polanco, General of Division, President of the Provisional Government.

"MANIFESTO.

"The general will of the people and the unanimous acclamation of the liberating army have chosen me to fill the first magistracy of the State, disavowing the authority which was exercised for one year by General Jose Antonio Salcedo. The salvation of my country for some time demanded a reform, and only under the pressure of this conviction I determined to lead the movement which brought it forward, free from all personal ambition.

"I wish that the popular election for the Presidency should not have fallen upon me; and if I have submitted to it, I have done so only to give a proof of my obedience to the sovereign will of my fellow citizens, accepting it as a new sacrifice for their sake, and ready to confirm this truth the day on which the National Convention will meet, before which I shall surrender the power with which I have been invested.

"The whole nation well knows the causes that have led to the deposition of General Salcedo, for in no other way his presence in the Government could have spread so general a discontent. But I cannot refrain from mentioning them, both for my own satisfaction and for the purpose of saving the Dominicans from any unjust stigma they may be branded with by their enemies.

"For some time the glorious Restoration initiated on the 16th of August, for the purpose of expelling Spanish despotism from our soil, had lost the vigor of the first days. To the incredible victories, to the portentous deeds of arms, had succeeded discouragement and inaction, while such a state of decay animating the hopes of our enemies, was inducing them to conceive the possibility of conquering us. And it could not be otherwise, for the first magistrate of the nation, always distant from the seat of Government, was unadvisedly destroying its best measures and annulling them without regard.

"Such conduct, occasioning embarrassment, difficult to be surmounted, constantly obstructed the march of the revolution, and while there existed an executive in the field and another in the capital, there was in reality no Government at all. General Salcedo thought, also, that he would deserve the title of magnanimous in tolerating the excesses of the Spaniards, whilst this culpable tolerance, when energy was a duty, caused the weakening of public spirit; thus involuntarily constituting himself a candidate of a reaction which, although it could not be successful, might place the country in great danger.

"His thirst for popularity frequently moved General Salcedo to make abundant issues of paper money, always opposing the will of his colleagues in the Government for the purpose of buying at a high price the good-will of a few, thus increasing the discredit of our currency, and totally destroying the basis of our financial system.

"Always persisting in the idea of annulling the acts of his colleagues, he destroyed the Government created on the 14th of September, 1863, by popular elections, because, in the exercise of its faculties it, had confirmed the sentence of death which the court-martial had pronounced against a convicted and confessed traitor—thus constituting himself as supreme dictator of the nation, without consulting its will.

"He arbitrarily created a cabinet, and assuming the rights of a people who fight for their liberty, curtailed this and misled the national opinion; but his dictatorship, careless of the administration of public affairs and totally absorbed in his personality, was leaving to crumble little by little, the grand work of the 16th of August, while he was indulging in frivolous amusements and pleasures, which stained the dignity of the people whose representatives he had ignored.

"The present representatives of the Spanish Government, who, in view of so many blunders, came to conceive the possibility of a diplomatic and military surprise, initiated negotiations of peace, and General Salcedo, anxious for it, sent a commission to Monte Christi composed of Generals A. Deaden, Julian B. Curiel, Pablo Rajol, Pedro A. Pimentel and Colonel M. R. Objio. A few conferences were held with Lieutenant-General Don Jose de O Gandara, whose bad faith, detected by the commissioners, caused them to stop short all negotiation and return to the Dominican camp, giving the cry of alarm.

"General Salcedo, lulled by the hopes of peace, had completely neglected the cantons near Monte Christi; and although the attitude of the people and the echo of that alarm induced him to publish a warlike allocution, he conceived, nevertheless, the idea of sending another committee, which, while it showed his weakness towards the enemy, would humiliate the national dignity. In the midst of these delays and negligence, he was surprised by this popular movement, which occasioned his downfall, and the patriots, reassured by this act, are again animated by that revolutionary vigor which the circumstances demand. I have cheerfully endeavored to direct them, convinced of the necessity of such a reform; by it the Dominican nationality has been insured; it has given new guarantees of triumph to our causes; it has saved our liberty. Should Spain insist in her purpose of subjugating the people I represent, and war becomes inevitable, greater will be our glories. If she desires peace, the road to it is clear.

"The Dominicans repel her dominion; let her desist in her desire to force it upon them. My presence in the Government is the expression of the national mind, which has no object but the expulsion of common enemy, and the re-establishment of order, vigor, economy in the finances, regularity and method in the service, activity and perseverance in the work of restoration upon which the Dominican people have decided.

"I believe I have performed my duty in making this exposition and announcing my programme. Let the impartial world be the judge of the facts.

"Santiago, October 13, 1864, A. D., 21st of the Independence, and 2d of the Restoration.

"GASPAR POLANCO."

President Polanco appointed a new cabinet and issued stringent regulations, refusing to receive into his lines deserters.

By a decree, dated the 19th of October, all the titles and treatments belonging to monarchical governments are abolished, as inconsistent with the Republican system. The formula, "God preserve you many years," (*Dios guarde a V. muchos años*) is ordered to be substituted by that of "God and Liberty."

To raise money for the continuing the war against invasion, the Dominican Government had issued bonds and paper money, which were taken by the people.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

The Project Abandoned.

OUR FLEET AND TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

They Arrive at Fortress Monroe.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Official information has been received at the War Department, that our naval and military forces operating against Wilmington have been withdrawn, and are now at Fortress Monroe.

LATER ADVICES.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1 P. M.—Colonel Olcott has arrived here as bearer of despatches from General Butler, who, with portions of the 24th and 25th Army Corps, has arrived safely with most of Porter's squadron, in Hampton Roads.

The cause of the withdrawal of our fleet has not yet been fully explained. Admiral Porter says he had good reasons for the step, although his fleet was all he could have wished for the work. Colonel Olcott says the troops landed met with a severe repulse in the rear of the fort, and our attempt to blow up the work called Fort Fisher failed.

[CONFIRMATION.]

The Expedition Against Wilmington Withdrawn.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Official information has been received at the War Department that our naval and military forces operating against Wilmington, North Carolina, have been withdrawn, and are now at Fortress Monroe.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

Paying Up.

The Treasury Department intends to have paid on the 1st of January all outstanding requisitions up to December 1.

The Ten-Forties.

Although it is stated authoritatively that the Secretary of the Treasury has taken no final steps in closing the subscription to the ten-forty loan, the circulars to the national banks, ordering them to stop the sale of the bonds after the 31st, were certainly in print.

Despatch Boat Sent to Butler.

Immediately on the appearance in the New York papers of the details of the force of Butler's expedition, and his plan to blow down Fort Fisher, a despatch boat was sent to New Inlet to apprise him of the unpatriotic betrayal of his plans to the Rebels.

The Doubleday Court-Martial.

The Doubleday Court of Inquiry is ordered substantially to hurry up the North trial, and do justice among the thieves in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It is said that a blockade-runner whose trial has just been concluded by the Judge Advocate, but who has not yet been sentenced, has already the promise of the executive clemency.

The Campaign in Georgia.

The joy at getting thirty-three thousand bales of abandoned cotton, in abandoned Savannah, begins to be tempered with an estimate of the value of the loss of the fifteen thousand troops and artillery that Hardee was allowed to march off with. These troops have got to be fought by us at Charleston or Richmond, or along the way to both cities. It is now thought the cotton will hardly balance our account current with them to the end of the war.

Prisoners of War.

There yet languish in Rebel slaughter-pens of the Andersonville pattern, fifty thousand of our Northern soldiers. Of the hundred thousand Rebel prisoners in comfortable and well-warmed barracks, those at Elmira receive ten cents a day for their labor, in making their quarters more healthful and comfortable. Those at Point Lookout receive for similar labor, whisky and tobacco rations. To all, everywhere, vegetables are regularly issued, and to most blankets have been given.

General Sherman on the War.

A letter from General Sherman is in town, which treats incidentally of our Administration of the war, and the prospects of the Rebellion, and which closes with a sentence that clangs on manly ears with the ring of a viking's sword leaping from its scabbard:—"My idea is that every young and middle aged man ought to be proud of the chance to fight for the integrity of the country. I would like to see all trade and commerce absolutely cease until this conflict is over; and all who can fight, and wont fight, ought to be killed or banished; and those who wont support those who do fight should be denationalized."

Mexican Affairs.

Official despatches received here from Mexico state that President Juarez entered the City of Chihuahua on the 12th of October last, having met with a very enthusiastic reception from the people of that city, as well as from the inhabitants of other towns in that State.

The Mexican President had intended to establish his residence in the city of Durango, after that city was occupied by the National forces. But the French having obtained a victory at Estanuecla on the 10th, the Mexican army had to withdraw to Chihuahua.

President Juarez is there, busily engaged in organizing another army to carry on more efficiently the war against the invaders. He writes to a friend of his in this city in the most hopeful manner.

The general impression in Mexico appears to be that Maximilian's rule has so many obstacles in its way that it cannot stand more than six months, even in case the Mexican patriots should be hereafter as unfortunate as hitherto. Maximilian has set aside the Church party, which was the means by which he went to Mexico, and has exiled two of its principal leaders,

He wishes to conciliate the Liberals, but in that he will certainly fail, and he will remain without any hold on the Mexican people. His principal trouble is, just now, his want of money, and of credit to borrow any.

THOMAS.

CONTINUED PURSUIT OF HOOD.

Our Troops Following Up Every Advantage.

UNION ADVANCE ON THE TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—The advance of our army was, on Sunday night, twenty-one miles south of Columbia, about half way between that place and the Tennessee river. The roads, on account of the heavy rains, are nearly impassable.

Hood is steadily retreating before our advancing troops. Prisoners who have deserted are being brought in every day. Two hundred reached here yesterday. It is reported that Hood intends to reach the Tennessee river near the mouth of the Elk river, General Thomas having forced him considerably to the east. The military authorities consider the situation as very encouraging.

Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Columbia on the Tennessee and Alabama rivers, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga. The river is at a stand, with 18 feet on the shoals.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri, December 26.—The two Houses of Legislature met this morning, a quorum of members being present in each House.

Mr. Payne, of Jackson, was appointed Speaker *pro tem*, and Mr. Gant appointed Clerk *pro tem*.

The roll of members elect was then called and sixty-five members answered to their names. Those present presented their credentials and the oath of office was then administered by Judge Begg. The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The Senate temporarily organized by the choice of Mr. Laing as President *pro tem*.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—W. L. Lovelace, of Montgomery county, was elected Speaker of the House to-day, and Mr. Dyer Chief Clerk, by acclamation. Both are radicals.

Arrival of the "City of Dublin."

NEW YORK, December 28.—The steamer *City of Dublin* arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 28.—Flour quiet; sales of Western at $11@$11 75; Howard Street superfine $11. Wheat very dull; Southern red, $1 65. Corn very dull; new white, $1 05; yellow, $1 08. Whisky dull; sales at $2 03@2 22. Groceries dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Cotton quiet at 115; Flour dull and nominally 5@10 cents lower; sales of 7,000 bbls. at $9 45@$9 65 for State; $10 05@$11 for Ohio, and $ 05@$12 for Southern. Wheat dull and nominally 1c@2c. lower. Corn dull and heavy at $1 88@$1 90. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $40 50@$41 75 for new. Lard quiet, but unchanged. Whiskey dull; sellers ask $2 24@$2 25, while holders offer $2 22.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Stocks are dull and steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland Preferred, 47½; Michigan Southern, 71½; New York Central, 114½; Pennsylvania Coal, 95; Reading, 114½; Hudson River, 116¾; Virginia 6s, 80; Erie, 90¼; Treasury 7 3-10s, 103½; One Year Certificates, 98¾; Compound 1861, 107½; Five-Twenties, 105½; Ten-forties, 101¾. Gold opened at 217 and is now 118½.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Wednesday was the shortest day of the year—the sun rising at 7·21 and setting at 4·36.

—There are now 12,764 patients in the hospitals of Philadelphia and vicinity.

—Prentice thinks a young lady should rival an oyster in her antipathy to rakes.

—A vocalist says he could sing "Away down the Old Tar river," if he could only get the "pitch."

—Since June, 1862, there have been over 11,000 patients admitted into the army hospital at York, Pa.; 158 died, and 1662 still remain.

—Thirteen hundred prisoners, captured by General Thomas in Tennessee, arrived at Camp Douglas on Thursday.

—We find it stated that the Eastern Railroad Company are having their coal-burning locomotives changed to burn wood, and that the same course is being adopted on the Boston and Maine Road.

—Two young ladies of Hartford, Connecticut, have sent an elegant embroidered silk flag to General Edward McCook, of General Thomas's army.

—General Cheatham long since promised his troops that they should soon tread the streets of Nashville; and spoke truly; at least a thousand of them have done so—under guard.

—The Life of Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson, by Professor Dabney, of the

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

General Sherman Furnishing Facts for History.

From the United States Service Magazine.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI.—Professor Henry Coppee, Philadelphia:—Dear Sir:—In the June number of the *United States Service Magazine* I find a brief sketch of Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely to perpetuate an error, which General Grant may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To General Buell's noble, able, and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburg Landing was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As General Taylor is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vesta at all, on account of the many things having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. General Grant visited my division in person about 10 A. M., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right.

After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their want, and given orders accordingly; he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 P. M. on the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 P. M. I deliberately made a new line behind McArthur's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in order to cover a bridge across Snake creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of Lew. Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 P. M. before the sun set, General Grant came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which were not as favorable. Still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boat.

We agreed that the enemy had expended the *furore* of his attack, and we estimated our loss, and approximated our then strength, including Lew. Wallace's fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before General Buell had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. General Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and Grant's army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from General Grant to assume the offensive before I knew General Buell was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think General Buell, Colonel Fry, and others of General Buell's staff, rode up to where I was about sunset, about the time General Grant was leaving me. General Buell asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would set le the matter.

I understood Grant's forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and Buell's on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trivial, up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited for near noon for Buell's troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that with the exception of one or two struggles, the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed, nor am I now, to question anything done by General Buell and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear, he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, who had, at 4 P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from General Grant's anecdote of the Monclson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that, at a certain period of the battle, he saw that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered.

At 4 P. M. of April 6, he thought the appearances the same, and he judged, with Lew. Wallace's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive in the morning. And, I repeat, I received such orders before I knew General Buell's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad Buell was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of Buell's army dwelt too much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and gave us too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of Buell's army, long expected, of Lew. Wallace's Division, only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticism at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of Johnston, Beauregard, and Bragg, that lay at Corinth.

In a war like this, where opportunities for personal progress are as plenty as blackberries, so those who seek them at the front, all such criminations should be frowned down; and were it not for the military character of your journal, I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake in attributing to General Grant the selection of that battle-field. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Major-General Charles F. Smith, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering Hurlbut's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow creek, to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But floods prevented our reaching the railroad, when General Smith ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburg Landing, and take post well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lake creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion.

It was General Smith who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged to that camp by General Smith's orders, my division forming, as it were, the outlying pickets, whilst McClernand's and Prentiss' were the real line-of-battle, with W. H. L. Wallace in support of the right wing, and Hurlbut on the left; Lew. Wallace's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of General Smith, before Grant succeeded him in the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters, Savannah.

If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not General Grant's; but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was as good as any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck, and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburg, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual for me; but of course my life is liable to cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me omcial censure have more than redeemed their od name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the 53d Ohio, Colonel Appen. Under another leader, Colonel Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march, and bivouac, and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio. I am, with respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

David Roberts, Royal Academy.

From the London Post, November 25.

The world of art has been deprived, by an unlooked-for visitation, of one of its brightest ornaments. Mr David Roberts, R. A., was seized with an apoplectic attack on Friday afternoon, while walking in Berners street, Oxford street, and after being perfectly insensible for a brief period after his removal to his own house, expired about 7 o'clock in the evening. The loss of this distinguished artist is undoubtedly one of the heaviest of those which have marked the present year.

David Roberts was born of poor parents, in Edinburgh, in 1796. In his native city he was apprenticed to a house-painter, but his genius and industry soon raised him above this calling, and he became favorably known to his fellow-townsmen as a scene-painter. He came to London, and we believe was employed as a scene-painter at the Surrey Theatre until the late Mr. Alfred Bunn saw his abilities, and gave him an engagement at Drury Lane, where he worked for some years, with increasing popularity, in conjunction with Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, still happily spared to us.

Roberts' first celebrated picture was the "Departure of the Israelites from Egypt," engraved by Quilley. This appeared nearly forty years ago, and then followed, for four years running, the "Landscape Annual," with something like five-and-thirty drawings in each volume. His "Spain" appeared in 1835, consisting of twenty-six plates, imitations of his drawings made on the spot, with the tints just then invented. The next year he published his first architectural painting, the large upright "interior" of Seville cathedral; and about the same time as "exterior"—the Giralda Tower of Seville. The splendid work in four volumes folio, "The Holy Land," which was undertaken for Mr. (Sir) F. G. Moon, is that by which Mr. Roberts will be most widely known. He had been travelling for some time in the Holy Land, Egypt and Nubia, and between 1838 and 1840 he gave to the world these magnificent plates, which had the advantage of Dr. Croly's eloquence and gorgeous imagery for the descriptions. The "Holy Places" were objects of special admiration; and of the views in Egypt, the "Simoom" was perhaps the most remarkable. It was in November, 1838, that he was elected A. R. A. Mr. Roberts' first Academy picture, by the way, was a "View of Rouen Cathedral" (1822). After the publication of the "Holy Land" the artist, now rising rapidly in fame and position, visited Venice and Milan, and produced on his return some wonderful "interiors" for the Royal Academy. In February, 1841, he was elected R. A.

There is no necessity to enumerate Mr. Roberts' pictures in succession. His "interiors" and "exteriors" were far superior to anything of the kind since the days of Canaletti. His old business of scene painting gave him facility and rapidity of outline, and made these pictures so wonderfully artistic. Several of his pictures are in the Vernon and Sheepshanks collections at South Kensington. One of his best works, however, has a curious history. It was the property of Mr. Hall Standish, of Eshe Hall, Durham, who, piqued at being refused a baronetcy by Lord Melbourne, left all his splendid collection to King Louis Philippe, and this picture was one of the gems of the Louvre. The Emperor Napoleon III restored this collection to the Orleans family, as being the King's private property, and this picture returned to England, and was sold at Christie's to an English gentleman. Among recent pictures of his may be noted "*Sta. Maria della Salute*," at Venice, built by Baldassare Longhana, in commemoration of the pestilence of 1632, in which sixty thousand persons perished.

This appeared in 1860; last year he was chiefly occupied on views of London on the Thames, eight or nine in number, painted for Mr. C. Lucas, the contractor, and this year two works of his figured on the walls of the Royal Academy, the "Chapel in the Church at Dixmude, West Flanders," and the "Mausoleum of Augustus (the Castle of St. Angelo), from the gardens of the Ville Barberini at Rome"—the most remarkable monument on the Campus Martius. Very few of his works were engraved on separate plates. One pair, however, "St. Paul's and the Lord Mayor's Procession," were executed in line engraving, from a few painter's etchings on copper—views in Scotland etched by himself, but these were never published.

In his earlier days in London Mr. Roberts lived at No. 18 Mount street, Lambeth, and every evening he, his countryman "Jock Wilson," the landscape painter, and one or two more rising artists, met at a public house just over Westminster bridge. From Mount street he removed to No. 24 Mornington place, and frequented a well-known tavern, the Sol's Arms, where the *habitues* still remember him. When he became A. R. A. he joined the Garrick Club, and for very many years he has been the acknowledged chief of the smoking room, coming punctually at eight, and leaving punctually at eleven. His last residence was No. 7 Fitzroy street, Fitzroy square. He was a pleasant and genial companion, emphatically a "clubbable" man. Many artists will miss their adviser to his less fortunate brethren of the easel, and he was, to the last, we believe, President of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

Personally, Mr. Roberts looked the image of a country farmer; in fact, it is known that he sat, or rather stood, to Sir Edward Landseer for the model of the farmer in the "Dialogue at Waterloo." Mr. Roberts married early in life. His wife—a person of singular beauty, though of humble birth—was the model of Mary Queen of Scots in Sir William Allan's famous picture of that unfortunate queen landing at Leith. He leaves only one daughter, who married last year the son of Mr. E. Bicknell, the great collector, whose pictures were sold at Christie's last year.

Jules Gerard, the Lion Killer.

At the last sitting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Malte Brun read a letter he had received from M. Braduezec, French Consul at Sierra Leone, and which confirms the account of the death of Jules Gerard, the lion killer, who was drowned in attempting to cross the river Joub.

He was born of poor parents at Pignan, Var, June 14, 1817, so that he was in his forty-eighth year. Gerard was fond of sport from his youth; at ten he chased cats and monkeys, at sixteen he carried a rifle, and was a bit of a pugilist. He was a volunteer for the Algerian campaign in 1841, and commenced the life of adventures which has been terminated in so untimely a manner. He describes, in his well known work, *Le Tueur de Lions*, (1857-8), how it came to pass that a poor dwarf of a creature like him, ventured to declare war against the giant of the woods—"one against one—chance for chance—God alone being a witness of the fight." Not long after his arrival at Bone, he heard of the terrible lion of the Archiona, which had committed unheard of devastations among villagers and troops alike. Said Gerard, magnanimously, "if it pleases God, I who am not an Arab, will kill the lion, and he shall not devour you any more." His heart, he tells us, bounded for joy at the coming fight. "Soon this all-powerful lord, the terror of the country, will bite the dust under the ball of a dog of a Christian." The villagers were incredulous, and intimated to Jules, that, if he killed the lion, they would kiss his feet and become his slaves; meanwhile they would mind their own business.

Of the twenty five lions which have fallen victims to Gerard's rifle, we are told appalling stories of "El Hab," the lame one, alias Bou-Acherin-Badiel, the murderer of twenty men; the lion of Krou Nega, the lion of Mejez Amar, the lion of Z-zazer, the lioness El Hanout, etc. He was called by the Arabs "the terrible Frank."

The Duc d'Aumale had given him a brace of pistols, and on his return to France, in 1847, he had an interview with the Duchess of Orleans and the youthful Count of Paris, who, unsolicited, left the room for five minutes, and returning said artlessly, 'These villain beasts will finish you one day. A good hunter must be a good soldier. You must be preserved to the army. Accept these pistols to preserve you." In 1855, Gerard returned once more to France with the rank of sub-lieutenant, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He had within the last year or two left France on another expedition into Africa, and he has unfortunately perished in the course of it by a sad accident.

The following details relative to the melancholy end of Gerard were read at the meeting:—The exciton killer went to the western coast of Africa provided with instructions from the London Geographical Society of London, and with the support of several members of the English nobility, for the purpose of exploring the interior of that country. He first intended to visit the Kong Mountains, in Northern Guinea, which, up to that time, had never been crossed by any European. He left England at the close of 1863, and proceeded to Whydah; from thence he penetrated into the kingdom of Dahomey, where he dared one of his last letters addressed to the Duke of Wellington. After having in vain attempted to get into the interior of Africa by way of Dahomey, he came to Sierra Leone with a letter of recommendation to M. J. Braneeze, the French Consul at that place, from M. Drossare de Corbigny, the commander of the French squadron in the Gulf of Guinea.

The English at Sierra Leone immediately furnished him with fresh means for his journey. An English man-of-war, commanded by Captain Cochrane, conveyed him to the neighborhood of the river Gallinas. In a few days after his landing he lost all his baggage and took refuge in Sherbro county, where the French residents gave him every assistance in their power. He left the village of Begboom in the month of May or June last; but when only two hours' distance, was completely pillaged, and obliged to return to the village, where he waited until the end of the rainy season to recommence his journey. His resources, however, being exhausted, Jules Gerard determined on returning to Sierra Leone, and he was drowned in crossing the Jong river, which had become much swollen by the rains. That river brings down an enormous quantity of mud and branches of trees of all kinds, which form floating islands in the canal of Sherbro, erroneously called a river.

Don Juan Van Halen, the Hero Martyr of the Inquisition.

Don Juan Van Halen has (November 28), at the age of seventy-five, closed a long and active career at Cadiz. Van Halen was by birth a Spaniard, and his first notoriety originated with the battle of Trafalgar, when he was only fifteen years of age. He entered the service of King Joseph, to whom he rendered himself particularly acceptable. He was later incarcerated in the prison of the Spanish Inquisition. On his acquittal from the charges brought against him, he entered the service of Russia, and after various incidents that marked his extraordinary career he at last settled down at Brussels, with his wife, the sister of the distinguished Spanish General Quiroga. As soon, however, as he heard again "the loud trumpet sound to arms," he was, as usual, ready for the fight, and commanded the troops in the revolution in Belgium in 1830. Van Halen drove the army of the Prince of Orange out of the country, but he met with the ingratitude of the Provisional Government, and was once again thrown into prison, from which the public voice, on account of his popularity, soon released him.

He for six years enjoyed the tranquillity of a private life, but in 1836 he was induced to join the royal army in Spain, and fought at the battle of Navarra against the Carlists. The usual fate of his successes attended him. He was once more thrown into prison, from which Espartero released this hero to follow him at the siege of Barcelona. Van Halen accompanied his great leader even in his disasters, and did not desert him in his exile to England, where Van Halen was received by the nobility and the military with respect. Since 1854 he lived a retired life. He, however, employed his time in writing an account of "The Four Days of Brussels," and a valuable memoir on the Spanish campaigns, in which he took an active part.

This remarkable man's imprisonment by the inquisition excited, thirty years ago, the deepest sympathy, and will be remembered by friends of a certain age.

Marquis de Puy, the French Royalist.

The legitimist papers of Paris announce the death, in Touraine, at the age of eighty eight, of the Marquis de Puy. The deceased was a descendant of Raymond de Puy, the companion of Godefroy de Bouillon at the capture of Jerusalem, in 1099. He was born on the 24th of October, 1776, and he was at the College of Pontlevoy when his father and uncle emigrated. With his mother he was confined in the prison of Chateauroux, where, thanks to the ecclesiastics who shared their captivity, he was able to continue his studies. They were released at the death of Robespierre. In 1807 he married Madlle de Wissel. In June, 1809, the king appointed him to preside over the Electoral College of Leches—a mission of which he acquitted himself to general satisfaction. After the Revolution of 1830 he retired to his hereditary estate of La-Roche-Pleguin, to the improvement of which and to works of charity he devoted his life.

Struve, the Russian Astronomer.

The celebrated Russian astronomer, Frederic Struve, whose name is associated with all the great works of triangulation and geodery carried out in Russia and Eastern Europe, died on the 23d of November at St. Petersburg. He was born at Altona, in April, 1793, and studied philology, and afterwards astronomy, in the University of Dorpat, in the Government of Livonia. In 1813 he was attached to the observatory of that town, becoming the director four years afterwards. In 1839 he received the Pulkowa, and was appointed director of the magnificent observatory which the Russian Government had establishe l there, which post he retained till his death. M. Struve undertook and carried out various important works and scientific expeditions, by a description of which scientific libraries are much enriched. His son, M. Otho Struve, studied under his accomplished father, and obtained the post of second astronomer of the Pulkowa Observatory.

Count Nugent, of Austria.

On the 28th of November, died, at Venice, Count Gilbert Nugent, magnate of Hungary, hereditary member of the estates of Carniola, chamberlain of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Knight Commander of the First Class of the Order of Francis I, of the Two Sicilies. The Count was the second son of the late Field Marshal Prince Nugent, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Grand Prior of Ireland in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was a distinguished officer in the Austrian service, and, like his father, enjoyed the friendship of his sovereign. He died after a short illness, at a comparatively early age.

Vice-Admiral Romanoff.

The Russian navy has lost one of its most illustrious veterans, Vice-Admiral Romanoff, who died a few weeks since. The Admiral's service dates from the year 1813, and last year he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the navy. During the war with Turkey he commanded the rowboat flotilla, and on the conclusion of hostilities he resigned; but almost as soon as the war in the Crimea commenced he again went to sea in command of the steam flotilla stationed in the Gulf of Finland. Finding that his sphere of action there was very limited, he went to Sebastopol, where he signalized himself by his valor during the siege.

General Wynyard, C. B.

The death of the above general officer, Colonel 58th (English) Regiment of foot, occurred on Thursday, November 25. General Edward Buckley Wynyard was formerly in the Grenadier Guard, and after obtaining the rank of colonel of that regiment, was appointed Aid-de-camp to William IV. He served in the army in Sicily from 1808 to March 1810, when he was severely wounded at the attack on Santa Maura, for which he subsequently obtained the brevet rank of Major; he was also present and on the staff with the force that occupied Ischia and Procida.

General George Irving.

The above venerable officer died on the 23d of November, at Balmac, near Kircudbright, Scotland, aged ninety-one. He was formerly a Captain in the Royal Irish Artillery, and retired upon full pay when that corps was broken up.

Count Alphonse d'Agoult.

The Paris journals announce the death of Count Alphonse d'Agoult, formerly Lieutenant of the King's Guard, and one of the last Chevaliers of St. Louis, that mark of distinction having been conferred upon him by Charles X at Rambouillet, on the 2d of August, 1830.

Colonel Bruneau.

Colonel Bruneau, one of the surving members of the St. Simonian Mission to Egypt, died in Paris November 16.

M. Wolowski.

M. Wolowski, formerly Procureur-General of the kingdom of Poland, has died in Siberia, where he had been banished. He had been condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to exile.

LETTERS FROM REBEL GENERAL LEE.

A correspondent of the *Times* supplies copies of two letters from the Confederate General Lee, which are dated as far back as 1861. One of the letters is addressed to General Scott, and contains General Lee's resignation of his commission after service of a quarter of a century. The other, addressed to a sister, enters more fully into the feelings which dictated that step, and which animated the Southern leaders at that time:—

ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.—General:—Since my interview with you on the 18th instant, I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life, and all the ability I possessed.

"During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been so much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

"Save in defense of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me most truly, yours, R. E. LEE.

"Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding United States Army."

A copy of the preceding letter was inclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, Mrs. A. M.:—

"ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.—My Dear Sister:—I am grieved at my inability to see you. I have been waiting 'for a more convenient season,' which has brought so many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defense of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

"I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do as I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send you a copy of my letter to General Scott, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. * * * May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother, R. E. LEE."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WILLIAM H. WEBB, 12-14 tl-7 Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 1st inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.

ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. WM. MCCUTCHEON, President. 12-10

NOTICE.—OFFICE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.

The Company will be ready to issue Certificates of Stock on and after TUESDAY, December 27th inst.

Persons holding the Company's due bills will please present them at this office on or after the above day, and receive Certificates of Stock in exchange.

12-21-6t P. H. WILTBANK, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGton and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company in Wilmington, on the SECOND MONDAY, 9th January next, at 11 A. M.

12 23-11 9 ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.

The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January 1, 1865, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 24 day of January.

HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

12-24-6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.

To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company due on the 1st proximo, are requested to have them at this office on or before the 31st inst., when receipts will be given, deducting ten per cent. for State and United States taxes, and checks will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, in exchange for said receipts.

12-23-3t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days prior to said election. THOMAS LODAR, 12-22 tj9 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD COLlege Passenger Railway Company, corner of COLUMBIA and RIDGE Avenues, Philadelphia, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 M., at which time an election will be held for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12-23-fmw-tl 9 WILLIAM S. BLIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASsenger Railway Company, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, January 9, at 9½ o'clock. An election for President, Vice-President, and five Directors, will be held, between the hours of ten and one, at the same place.

12-22-fmw12-9 W. D. KEMBLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE WEST PHILADELphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street line), have placed a number of additional cars upon their road, to run between Thirty-fourth and Market streets (their sub-depot), and Front street, for the better accommodation of the public, and have prepared transfer tickets (good until used), to carry passengers to their western depot, Forty-first street and Haverford streets, without extra charge. Said cars will be designated by a notice thereon, "To Thirty-fourth street," and be known at night by a green light.

12-21-6t* WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do

to be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL, 12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company (as amended) TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, will have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of C. B. Dungan, Esq., No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

12-14-wfm-6t C. B. DUNGAN, President.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

12-14-wfm-6t C. B. DUNGAN, President.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE. PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT Street, December 15, 1864.

To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:

THE SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper at the "Union Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. Mentions an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.

As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES K. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.

Those who desire copies will please call on or address him at No. 36 S. SIXTH Street, second story.

Mr. Simon will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.

N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our

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1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

JOHN J. HALLOWELL, vs. JO

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

A TOUCH OF THE GOUT.

When Sydenham, our father of medicine, discoursed of gout, and felt in his own toe as he wrote, he found one poor comfort in the fact "that gout, unlike any other disease, kills more rich men than poor, more wise than simple. Great kings, emperors, generals, admirals, and philosophers, have all died of gout. Hereby Nature shows her impartiality, since those whom she favors in one way as she afflicts in another." It is always the rich uncle or father in the farce, or the king in the burlesque, or the leading statesman in parliament, who limps with a gouty leg; and, until of late years, when gout has become rather common among the poor, there has been a sense that gout was, at any rate, a respectable disease to have. Savages never have it. There can be no doubt that it is one of the fruits of civilization, and a very early fruit. Gout troubled the old gentleman who sat in the Areopagus, and they had it in all forms.

Their physicians called it a foot seizure (podagra) when it seized the foot, a hand seizure (chiragra) when it took its victim by the hand, or gonaga if it pinched the knee, or arthritis, if it inflamed several joints. It was first called gout at the end of the thirteenth century, from the Latin for a drop, because it was supposed to be caused by a humor distilled drop by drop into the joints. Seneca counted it among the signs of Roman degeneration in luxury that even the women go their equal share of gout; gout being a disease rare in women, and, when it does occur, occurring in them usually when they are advanced in life. The disease, said a doctor of Galen's time, is one that "none but the gods can truly understand" its coming and going; and that the doctor told the case of a gouty man, who, in an interval of his disorder, won a foot-race at the Olympic games. In much later time the appearance of the chalk-stones formed in gouty joints, combined with knowledge of one cause of gout to suggest the theory, that they were deposits of the tartar of wine. It was crusty port venting its crustiness upon its friends.

Suppose that a man who considers himself quite healthy is to have his first attack of gout. He goes to bed happy, and is awakened after a few hours' sleep, usually between one and four in the morning, with pain in the ball of one great toe, which increases with a sense of burning and throbbing, and he finds the next morning that his toe is swollen with a deep red shining skin. Moreover, it is so exquisitely tender, that during the height of the attack he cannot bear the weight of the bed-clothes or the shaking of the bed by footsteps in the room. There are a series of such attacks. Then the swelling abates. In a few days the skin itches and peels off, and there is in the joint only some little remaining tenderness. That is the form of a brisk attack in a man otherwise healthy. Gout has a partiality for gnawing at a man's great toe. Of five hundred and sixteen cases of gout observed by Sir C. Scudamore, three hundred and fourteen seized on the great toe of one foot only, twenty-seven fastened upon both the great toes, but only two fastened upon the thumb, only fifteen touched in any way the hand or wrist. In not more than five cases in a hundred, in point of fact, is any joint affected with the true gout where the big toe has not been, or is not, also a sufferer, and in those cases there has usually been some local injury to cause the gout to appear first in some other than its natural place. As for the pain, "Screw your joint," said a Frenchman, "in a vice till you can, no longer bear the pressure, that is rheumatism; then give the vice another twist, that's gout." Gout having once seized on its chosen outwork, has a tendency to fight its way upward, first storming the ankles, then making an ugly rush upon the knee, then taking possession of the hands above the elbows. There used to be a superstition that gout lengthens life, and Cullen endorsed the maxim that the only remedy for it was "patience and flannel." But he would not now be considered a wise man who should resign himself thus to the mercy of an enemy that can deal fatal blows, though it does usually kill when it has made death welcome by depriving life of all its pleasure. A man otherwise healthy, who is careful of diet, may indeed live beyond his eightieth year after suffering from gout for more than half a century; he may remain free from chalkstone, stiffness, and deformity, and suffer only few and slight attacks in his old age. But with many the gout remains long enough in a joint to destroy its flexibility, or to deposit chalkstones, which were so called when people supposed them so to be. They are not chalk, and they may contain no particle of lime, but they contain a large proportion of a salt—urate—of soda. Chalkstones are much more commonly absent than present; or they are not very often present as visible disfigurement. In a slight degree they are often to be found, and if they occur anywhere in any degree, they are found usually on the ear, commonly near the thin upper edge, as little pearly spots, or a single spot that may be smaller than a pin's head; they give out, when picked, a milky fluid; or such a spot may be as large as a split pea, and, when hard, is firmly fastened to the gristle of the ear. These testify to the altered condition of the blood, the difference being that while it may retain all other natural constituents in just proportion, it has two constituents, always there, but properly only in small proportion, combined as urate of soda, and existing in unnatural excess. It is the business of the kidneys to remove all but a very little of the urate of soda formed within the body. When they fail to do that, and it accumulates, its irritation causes gout. Dr. Garrod, whose book on the subject representing the researches of seventeen years, has contrived an ingenious way of discovering whether a man has gouty blood. He puts into a flat glass dish about a spoonful of the serum or fluid part of the blood to be tested, adds a few drops of ascetic acid, and then puts into the mixture one or two fine but rough ultimate fibres from a piece of unwashed buckaback or other linen. After standing undisturbed two or three days—the time varying with the state of the atmosphere—if there be too much uric acid in the blood it will have crystallized like sugar candy round the linen fibre, and its crystals will easily be recognized under the microscope. These facts, apparently so simple, represent a marked recent advance in medical knowledge. Apart from the different course of symptoms, the presence of an excess of this acid in the blood, as shown by the thread test, emphatically prevents all possible confusion between gout and rheumatism. Where the serum of freshly-drawn blood will show it, it will be shown also by the fluid that a blister draws, if it be not a blister placed over an inflamed surface.

But if urate of soda in the blood gives man the gout, what gives them the urate of soda? Is it all the doing of old crusty port? Certainly not. In the first place there is a hereditary tendency so strong that Dr. Cullen even thought all gout hereditary. In three cases out of five, or at any rate in more than half the cases, gout may be traced back to parents or grandparents. It is part of many a man's rich inheritance. "A few years since," says Dr. Garrod, "I was consulted by a gentleman laboring under a severe form of gout, with chalkstone, and, although not more than fifty years old, he had suffered from the disease for a long period. On inquiry, I ascertained that for upwards of four centuries the eldest son of the family had invariably been afflicted with gout when he came into possession of the family estate."

And so when a man sets up for himself a gout that he has not inherited, he has something at any rate which he will probably leave to his children. A first attack of gout is seldom seen in a patient younger than twenty or older than sixty-six, the greater number of such attacks occur between the thirtieth and fortieth year; but inherited gout sometimes appears very early. When a man sets up gout for himself, he gets it by use of fermented drinks. Had there been no fermented drinks, probably would never have existed. But fermented drinks tend in different degrees to produce it, and the latest information on that subject is worth having. It is not the alcohol in wine or O'Hallorans or gin or whisky—any more than of the old grit taken by itself—seems to have the power to bring the system producing gout. It comes of wine else might have, strong ales, and porter. It is said that if there was nothing but the whisky-drinking classes of Scotland bad character of Christison, in thirty years' experience, suggested his distinguished Infirmary, met with an inveigled, and so forth, and the patients in each were not to be humbugged English butlers. Russians, Prussians found Arnold and drink distilled spirits, and no doubt about Thompson of gout. The Thames boatwright in the act of each man drinks when he had asked no questions of porter daily, against him; and upon the men, many cases to say anything in his favor. As they say of his head. "What will hellebore cannot be cured by barrow-tar in front of me. "Good by the large sort," said the friend he addressed to but what a good-looking fellow is Perry, or other of York Castle is panelled in at use of port raised a good height from the ground years when the sort of gangway there is to the lighter could only see the back of the champagne, but when in pro- stronger Speaker

LA PETITE MAISON.

The "small house" has really been one of the greatest curiosities of Paris for some time past. There is hardly a Parisian who has not gone once to look at the marvel, and, had it been possible, some speculator would long ago have taken the house, turned it into a cafe, and done a roaring trade. But this could not be: the occupant, who is also the landlord, allows no one to enter—that is to say, none of the curious public: with myself he made an exception.

Who in Paris, in France, I might almost say in Europe, does not know the Faubourg St. Honore, the modern Faubourg St. Germain, where all the great people of the new era have settled? The splendid Elysee Napoleon in the centre; farther on, the Russian and English Embassies, huge palaces with extensive courts and gardens; on the other, the new Ministry of the Interior; the ex-Palais Beaureau; and a little farther on, the renowned Hotel Castellanu—and so on, one magnificent edifice after the other. The balconies are richly gilded; through the plate-glass windows you see costly damask and brocade curtains; in all the court yards embroidered lackeys, and equipages driving in or out. And then, too, the new Rue de l'Elysee, where each house costs at least a million. The last open ground between the Russian and English Embassies was bought a few years back by Pereire, the banker, for two millions, and he built on it a hotel, whose interior is said to be finer than that of the adjoining imperial palace—which I can well believe, for Pereire has certainly more money than the Emperor.

In such a neighborhood, though it can hardly be believed, is situated the "small house;" and even more, it is exactly opposite the chief gate of the Elysee, so that their Majesties' glance must involuntarily fall on it in riding out. But as their Majesties do not live in the Elysee, and the master's eye has not yet been offended by this incomprehensible anomaly, the house has stood there quietly, and will continue to do so, for it has its history. The ground landlords on the right and left made the owner brilliant offers, but to no effect; the small house still stands on the spot where it stood in the last century.

Under the Restoration and the Government of July the small house was forgotten and unnoticed; not surprising, for the Elysee was unoccupied, and so neglected that a part of the side-buildings fell down. There were palaces enough in and around Paris, and the favorite palace of Napoleon I was certainly the last the Bourbons or the Orleans would have liked to occupy. During the Presidency of 1849 and 1850, Prince Louis Napoleon resided there, and performed the *coup d'etat* at it. But this is an old story.

It was just after the *coup d'etat* that the small house began to be talked about. One of the doorkeepers of the Elysee had noticed for some time past a strange and very alarming sight at the opposite house. Whenever the Prince-President rode or drove out, the curtains were gently parted at one of the low windows, and a swarthy bearded face became visible, which gazed at his Highness—people were beginning to use the word then. This was daily repeated; whenever the Elysee gates were opened, and the usual roll of the drum was heard, the curtains parted, and behind them always appeared the same swarthy bearded face. The gatekeeper told his comrades, and they repeated it to the footmen, each, of course, with his own comments. At length the Intendant heard of it; from him it passed to the Adjutant, and the latter at length imparted it to General Rollin, commandant du Chateau, very secretly; for that the matter was suspicious and dangerous was self-evident.

Who knew what might be going on behind those curtains vis-a-vis? perhaps a conspiracy against the Prince's life, or even an infernal machine? The spot was admirably adapted for such an attempt; no better could be selected in all Paris. The General inquired about the inhabitants of the opposite house, quietly, of course, in order not to arouse any premature suspicion or alarm the conspirators. But he only learned generalities; on the ground-floor there were two small shops, as there are now, a *lingerie* and a *cremerie*; between them the narrow house-door, leading in a long dark passage; the two windows of the single story, small and low; about them a couple of *mansardes*, still smaller and lower, and that was all. The whole was dirty and decrepid; the No. 86, a large porcelain plate, white on a blue ground, was the sole clean and elegant part of the building.

The Prince-President had accidentally heard, too, about his unpleasant neighbor, and his curiosity was aroused. The next time he went out, the ominous face again appeared at the curtain and stared at the Prince. The latter bowed politely (at that day he knew how to salute people as kindly as ever a prince managed it), the window was dragged open, and a loud "Vive l'Empereur!" was shouted. Only think! Scarce two months after the *coup d'etat*, which consolidated the Republic again, and when the Maire of St. Cloud had just been degraded for having begun his official proclamations with those prohibited words.

So then a loud "Vive l'Empereur!" and the next moment the man with the fearful face—which, however, did not look near so terrible—was at the carriage door and kissing the Prince's boots, coat, and hands—in short, everything he could clutch. They tried to restrain him, but he pushed them aside and cried to the Prince:—"Enfin, Sire, vous voila de retour. Ca a ete bien long!" and then burst into tears. The Prince was affected, and offered the old man his hand, who stood as if glorified, and gave all sorts of unconnected answers to the questions asked him. When he grew calmer he told what he had on his heart. He was seventy-two years of age, a veteran of the First Empire, served in Egypt, fought in twenty battles, and, what was the chief thing, was a personal friend of the Mameluke Rustan. Rustan! Among the Prince's suite was one who remembered that Rustan had really once lived in the small house which the Emperor gave him. "Quite right," the old man answered; "we lived there together, and he died there, too. Everything is the same upstairs as it used to be." The Prince-President had already got out of the carriage and prepared to enter the house; his officers followed him. Up stairs are two small rooms, one of which, Rustan's former apartment, is a sort of museum. On the walls are the various uniforms and arms of the Mamelukes, and numerous other trifles from the campaign, among them the mask from which General Bonaparte drank in Egypt. In the centre is a species of altar, with the Emperor's bust; on a small velvet cushion the Cross of the Legion, fastened to a faded red ribbon. Everything clean and cleverly looked after, however. In the side-room there is a field-bed, with a table and chair; on the wall an old hussar uniform from the First Empire, the shako with the bright yellow plume eighteen inches high, and so on.

The Prince-President examined everything, and asked for explanations. The details in the old man's story were excessively comical, and aroused general merriment. Thus he had inhabited the small house for upwards of thirty years, without any title, for he simply inherited it from Rustan, who said to him:—"When I am dead, do you keep the house, they will leave you in it, only tell them that the Emperor gave it to us." Strange to say, the municipality of Paris, though usually so punctilious, left the old man at peace, recognised him as proprietaire, and taxed him accordingly. No one is happier in the whole affair than the two shopkeepers, who, in the second generation, pay the same rent as in 1828, fifteen hundred francs, although rents in Paris, and especially in this aristocratic quarter, have gone up sixfold. But the old man is content with little, as his wants are small, and his tenants treat him like a father.

The Prince-President asked him, however, whether he wanted anything, and what he could do for him. The old man, who continually confounded the Prince with the First Emperor, and would not understand that he was the nephew—for l'Empereur ne meurt pas—had no wish but that he might be left at peace at his window, and not have a policeman at his heels when he took his morning walk in the Champs Elysees, as General Rollin had unwisely ordered. At length, however, something occurred to him.—"Sire," he said, for he never addressed the Prince otherwise, "I am sure you keep a better table than I do; and wine, too, has been so bad and dear lately, if you now and then ——" The Prince did not allow him to finish, but promised him a dish and a bottle of wine daily. This promise was daily kept, and so long as the Prince occupied the Elysee, a lackey could be seen daily crossing the road with various dishes and bottles, "de la fait de son altesse," as the footman always said—"de sa majeste," as the old man always angrily corrected him. But as he drank but little, he often invited a couple of wooden legs from the Invalides, his friends from Wagram or Jena, and the grey beards toped and sang in the little upstairs room, as they did in the bivouac on the eve of a battle, when the Emperor silently passed them, and bade them not disturb themselves on his account. But this always took place in the old man's own room, not in the one where Rustan died, through respect for the relics. The guests only went there when they broke up, and looked piously at the different things; if a tear happened to rise in the eye of one of them, the host would say, half angrily, half frankly:—"Bete, pourquoi pleures-tu? puisqu'il est de retour." This was ever the great refrain, as is the case with all the Invalides of the First Empire.

When the Prince quitted the Elysee, and a Emperor occupied the Tuileries, he at once remembered his old neighbor, and sent for him to tell him that he should send him his dinner as before. "Je vous le disais bien, Sire," was the old man's laconic answer; "que l'Empereur n'etait pas mort." In the following years he was frequently seen walking in the Tuileries garden, always under the Emperor's window, which he saluted, to the annoyance of many too zealous lackeys; but he was not interferred with, as he was known. Afterwards, I saw him several times behind his curtains in the Faubourg St. Honore, but he looked unhappy, and had grown very old. The small house, however, still remains as of yore on the old spot.

Admiral Farragut at the New York State Soldiers' Home on Christmas Day.

At this well-known Institute, located in the large new building, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard street, the "Ladies' Visiting Committee" had prepared a magnificent dinner for the soldiers now inhabiting the premises, as well as others who were invited from the neighboring cities and towns. The funds requisite for the entertainment were provided by contributions from the Board of Brokers, and we only wish that the Board had been there in a body to witness the fruits of their liberality in the bounteous tables that were spread for their country's defenders, and the unmixed gayety and hilarity with which they enjoyed the feast provided for them.

The dinner was gotten up under the supervision of Mr. P. M. Mapes, the steward of the steamer *City of New York*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, and embraced every variety of savory dish which the most exacting palate could wish. The tables were kept standing from 1 to 11 o'clock, P. M., during which time between 500 and 600 soldiers sat down to their Christmas dinner. Nor was the festival confined, by any means, to the dinner alone. Colonel Neville, the popular superintendent of the Home, had made ample provisions for the more intellectual entertainment of his boys. The spacious library and lounging-room for the soldiers on the second floor, was the scene of mirth, music and song during the afternoon and evening, which drew thither large numbers of spectators, who were not less pleased than the soldiers with the entertainment.

Colonel Neville and his gentlemanly assistant, Captain Dunlevy, welcomed all who came, and provided them with seats. Then accommodations that the apartments would permit. The band of the 12th New York Cavalry, temporarily stopping at the Home, on its way to Newbern, N. C., furnished most excellent instrumental music, which was interspersed with a great variety of patriotic, humorous and sentimental songs, sung to an excellent piano accompaniment by the Union Glee Club, and by Miss Fowle, Miss Haflt, Miss Searles, Miss Brown, of Yorkville, and other young ladies.

The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and at one end of the library-room, beneath the cannon and other implements representing the army, was posted a handbill, with the following inscription:—

"THE CITY OF SAVANNAH,
A Christmas Present,
FROM
MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN."

About 3:30 o'clock P. M., while the company were listening to one of the songs of the Union Glee Club, Vice-Admiral Farragut, accompanied by Commodore Drayton, entered the room, and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. "Nine cheers for Farragut" were proposed and given, followed by nine cheers for Commodore Drayton. As soon as the tumult had subsided, the Glee Club, at the request of Colonel Neville, sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," at the conclusion of which there was a unanimous call for a speech from the Vice-Admiral, who responded to the call as follows:—

"SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am most happy to see you. The cordial reception which has everywhere been extended to me since I arrived in this city, demands my most grateful acknowledgments, though I feel that it exceeds my deserts. And it is especially gratifying to me to see the soldiers and sailors here assembled. I am always proud of those who stand by their flag and do their duty, and the presence alone of these men here, as well as the maimed condition of some I see about me, is proof that they have done their duty and done it nobly. I, too, have done no more than my duty, and every man who has done that I feel to be on a perfect equality with me." (Applause.)

Commodore Drayton was then called for, and thanked the audience for the reception they had given him, and said he was aware that he was entitled to their remembrance only from his connection with the Admiral, whose name was sufficient to carry any one through. (Applause.) He wished to say a word in behalf of the noble crew of the *Hartford*, some of whom he was gratified to see here to-day. Every man of that brave crew had done his duty nobly, and deserved imperishable renown. Many had been swept from their guns while engaged in the attack on Mobile, but their places were immediately supplied by their comrades, and all seemed animated with a zeal and patriotic fervor which gladly sought the opportunity to do and die, if need be, for their country. (Applause.)

He was glad to see that they were remembered by their countrymen. Again thanking them for their flattering remembrance of himself on this occasion, he hoped to be able in the future to show himself not unworthy of their continued approbation. (Great applause.)

Both of the distinguished gentlemen were then introduced to a large number of the ladies present, and were afterwards conduced through the establishment and showed the excellent arrangements for the care of our disabled soldiers and sailors. The festivities were kept up at the Home until late in the evening, and were of the most pleasant and entertaining character.—*N. Y. Times.*

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from Surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

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GEORGE H. STUART,
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No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

12-15-tf&1

SARAH HARPER AGAINST WILLIAM HARPER, C. C. P., T. T., 1864; No. 16. In Divorce. And now, December 17, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, Attorney for libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii, should not be entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, the third day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. 12-22-thf 4t

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It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

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500 ounces of pure GOLD from the Company's property may be seen on application at the Office of C. B. Wright & Co., No. 142 S. Third street, where maps, prospectuses, and all information may be had. The latest report from the Geologist of the Company announces the discovery of FIVE new and very rich quartz lodes.

The Official Report of the Gold Commissioners of Canada will soon be published, showing over *One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars*, at coin rates, of Gold has been recently mined in the Chaudiere District, principally upon the Company's property.

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WANTED—Parties with from $2 to $20,000, to form originators in a Company, whose net receipts, at the present time, pay fifty per cent. on the purchase money.

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Having the agency for the sale of "Waterstadt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

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BURNETT PROPERTY,
OF
PAINT CREEK,
ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH,
ON THE
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Saw mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 256 acres.

KANE FARM, 256 acres, on Clarion river, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of $100 per acre.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

193 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,000.

218 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three feet coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable to it to the hands of an energetic company.

160 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $25,000.

188 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

106 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.

1 acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

KEELER FARM.—Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run, Venango county; one fourth of this land is good boring territory. Coal also on this land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is now being developed. 100 acres.

350 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county; they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of oil.

70 acres in Sugar Creek township, Venango county; this land is well located, and fully one-half is adapted for boring purposes, several wells now going down on adjoining lands.

1000 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM—60 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CRAY FARM—99 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

HENRY FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

M'ELFRESH FARM—45 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BALL FARM—40 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

POSEY FARM—80 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

ROASLY FARM—127 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

VORE FARM—60 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CROY AND HANY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

PARMENTER FARM—240 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

R. ELLIOTT FARM—97 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

J. ELLIOTT FARM—136 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

GRAY FARM—40 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

EDGERTON FARM— acres in Berne township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—200 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HART FARM—91 acres in Homer and Marion townships, Morgan county, Ohio.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,
12-24-stuth3t Room 17, No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 152 S FOURTH Street

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CAPITAL STOCK, $300,000.

80,000 shares at $1 each. 20,000 shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil-producing parcels on the Roberts Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 90 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 340 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers, on entering their names, will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-19-mwf4t

PENNSYLVANIA
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA.
CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS.
200,000 SHARES, AT $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 FOR FULL PAID STOCK.
Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS,

A. K. McCLURE, JOHN M. POMEROY,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
D. K. JACKMAN, PETER B. SMALL,
J. C. BOMBERGER.

SECRETARY,
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER,
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has three different tracts of land now producing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular dividends.

The three tracts with wells on them are capable of extensive development, and the Company have five engines and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work.

It has 120 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, with 110 rods river front, and 78 rods front on Lay's Run. This land is now worth $100,000 exclusive of the Oil right.

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Run district, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to receive half the Oil.

It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allegheny river producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth $21 per barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed, and they are well-tested Oil lands.

It is organized on a certain basis *to pay dividends from the start.* Its revenues from Oil alone are more than *twelve per cent. per annum* on the capital; and new wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the Company, and one-half the proceed will belongs to the Company.

The Company has $250,000 of its own capital in reserve belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether *its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now in the market at even double the original cost.*

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company. 12-22-6t

THE CLOUSTON
OIL COMPANY.
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

One of the best and most promising investments before the public—Five Leases on BIG BURNING SPRING RUN, EIGHT WELLS on them, some producing, and good show of Oil in the others. MORGAN LEASES AND WELLS, on Standing Stone creek. 117 acres in fee, near the BIG BURNING SPRINGS. Also 1100 acres in fee, known as the SARAH PROVINCE FARM, on Yellow creek, a tributary of Hughes river, 300 acres bottom land. The Company is getting Twenty Barrels per day, have four Engines now on the ground, and seven Wells almost completed, with show of Oil in all of them.

All of the above property is in WIRT COUNTY.

Call at the office of the BLUE CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street, and get a prospectus.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS NOW OPEN.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - PAR $10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $21,000.

12-28 (mwf)4t

THE LINCOLN OIL COMPAN

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY (Double Sheet), or FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The capture of Savannah is the legitimate conclusion of the fall of Atlanta, and of the information long ago acquired, that the Confederacy was only a "shell." To show how far the popular judgment is often astray, it is only necessary to prove the inaccuracy of what is generally believed—that the march of the Union army through Georgia, and the taking of Savannah, are the great achievements of the campaign. Effects do not cease with a cause. All the fruits of a victory are not reaped on the field of slaughter. Upon the capture of Atlanta, the fall of Savannah should have been a foregone conclusion. Even before Atlanta was taken, we felt sure that Savannah would be the next objective point. As we did not ascribe less perspicacity to the Rebels, when we ascertained how slight was the resistance which SHERMAN encountered on his march, we for the first time realized the weakness of the Confederacy. For, with ample time for preparation, the Rebels scarcely embarrassed the movements of SHERMAN'S columns. Then dawned upon us the full truth conveyed in the expression of GRIERSON:—"The Confederacy is only a shell."

No! It was not the march across Georgia, nor the fall of Savannah, that will render the name of SHERMAN glorious as that of a great military chieftain. It was the maintenance of the long line of communication from Nashville to Atlanta, the terrible defeats inflicted upon the enemy, and the final *coup de main*, by which, throwing a heavy force to the south of Atlanta, he severed the communications of his opponent and compelled the evacuation of that place and the retreat of the Rebel army. For these feats will his reputation be emblazoned. Savannah was captured when Atlanta fell.

By the occupation of Savannah we hold a position which must result fatally to the Rebellion. The Confederate shell was hardest on the seacoast. One of the cities of the Atlantic coast was needed as a base of operations and supplies. Hence the enemy made the Atlantic ports almost impregnable. The navy (no shame to it) found the Confederate seaboard a nut impossible to crack; but that shell of the Confederacy is now broken *from the inside*. On May 6, 1861, we wrote editorially in a Philadelphia paper, "Charleston cannot be taken by ships." The event has justified the prediction in which, when we wrote it, we fervently prayed that we might be mistaken.

The Confederacy is like a row of bricks, one of which toppling over on the next, involves the whole line. Charleston is the next in turn. The only way in which it can be taken, is that which in all probability is now being essayed. If BUTLER take Wilmington, and a column of his troops march from any point north of Charleston towards that city, while SHERMAN advances from the south, the capture of Charleston will be inevitable. But even assuming that BUTLER is unable to take Wilmington, or to march a column towards Charleston, he can at least prevent reinforcements to any large amount from being sent to Charleston, and SHERMAN alone will be equal to capturing that city.

GRANT is not idle because he is still. He holds the Rebel Army of Virginia as if inclosed in a vice. There is no aid to go anywhere from that army. In vain did Governor BROWN, of Georgia, appeal and threaten by turns—Savannah was left to its fate. Charleston and Wilmington must soon fall. Where then will Richmond be? Did not DAVIS confess, in his great Southern speech, that Georgia supplied the Confederacy? Have not all Rebels confessed that they could not do without the blockade running at Wilmington? How then will Richmond fare without either Georgia or Wilmington, especially as North Carolina is not very *loyal* to the Confederates? The Richmond *Whig* may say, as it did of Savannah, that all of these cities do not make the Confederacy; but if Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah fall, where is the Confederacy? Nowhere!

It is our belief, that the last regular campaign in the Middle States ended with HOOD'S recent defeat in Tennessee. Future operations there, if operations there be, will exhibit nothing but a fitful warfare similar to that which ensued in the West after PRICE'S first signal defeat in the trans-Mississippi Department. All armies, all interests are now about to converge towards the Atlantic coast. The Rebellion is smouldering, smothered in the ashes of the flames it lighted. It has almost burnt itself out. It will probably flicker long enough to light the ocean-path of JEFF. DAVIS and a few fellow-spirits, as they seek in a foreign land that peace which has been so long denied them here.

THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH.

NAPOLEON said:—"It is not permitted, at the distance of three hundred leagues, and without even a state of the situation of the army, to direct what should be done." Far be it from us to dispute a maxim the truth of which should be so evident. Indeed, we expressly apply it to those who consider SHERMAN at fault for not having prevented the escape of HARDEE'S army. Circumstances warrant the belief that HARDEE, instead of preparing to make good his defiance, uttered it only for the purpose of lulling his opponent into the belief that he would offer desperate resistance.

It has been said that as the army of HARDEE possessed but one route to escape, the Union forces should have been able to cut off his line of retreat. Doubtless, to provide for cutting off only one line of retreat, is far easier than to provide for intercepting more than one; but it is a wonder that, in such a case, the reflection does not arise that, precisely where there is only one line of retreat open to an enemy, and a general is thereby relieved of uncertainty as to what his opponent will do in case of defeat, so his opponent, possessing only one line of retreat, takes every precaution lest it may be endangered.

Let us apply this rule to the relative situations of the armies of SHERMAN and HARDEE. Savannah is on the right bank of Savannah river (the right bank, be it remembered, is that on the right hand of one supposed to be looking down stream), and is surrounded by fortifications. On the left bank of the river, and commencing with a causeway, which of course must have been built to pass over low, swampy ground, was HARDEE'S line of retreat towards Charleston. What means of transportation across the river were possessed by HARDEE, we do not know; but they were adequate, for we do know that he crossed in a single night. The accounts say that he crossed on a causeway; but that must be a mistake, as there is no causeway across Savannah River.

To proceed: SHERMAN arrived upon the right bank of the river and invested the city of Savannah. To do this effectually he was obliged to make his line at least equal in length to the one held by the enemy's works. This operation necessarily required the main body of his forces, and his only chance of frustrating an attempt at retreat by the enemy, would be in an extension of his left wing across the Savannah. The probability is great that HARDEE secured the causeway on the left bank by a strong force—a force so strong that SHERMAN could not dispense with sufficient troops to make a simultaneous attack upon the left bank; for the landing of a force there, without easy communication with the rest of his lines, might have resulted in its being overpowered by a sudden concentration of the enemy. Besides, when we recollect that it is mentioned that the enemy's route lay over a causeway, we may be sure that the ground on the left bank was not favorable for attacking him. In conclusion, we will remark that SHERMAN had not our advantage of knowing what has happened, but that circumstances warranted him in believing that the enemy intended to make severe resistance; therefore, while he, no doubt, laid his plans to prevent the flight of the enemy, his main project was properly directed to overcoming the stubborn defence which there was reason to believe would be made.

We do not know that SHERMAN had the means to make an immediate crossing of the stream, even supposing that the occupation of the left bank of the Savannah would have been feasible. He may have judged it expedient to cross without being able to carry the project into instant execution. Believing his force to number so many thousand men, it is easy for us to lay our finger at a certain point on the map of Savannah River and say that across there he should have sent a strong detachment. If SHERMAN were present, he might properly retort in the language of the celebrated TURENNE, "that he could if the finger was a bridge.

In every movement SHERMAN, has proved himself to be a consummate general; and we ourselves place so much reliance upon him that we confidently await details of his operations about Savannah, well assured that he did all that could be accomplished by man.

A REBEL SENATOR ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE, a Senator in the Rebel Congress, and who is by no means the wisest statesman that the world ever saw, is yet smart enough to admit, if not to see, in advance of his fellows, that the Rebellion is nearly played out. On this side of the line of war, at least, he will receive credit for some intelligence and more candor, while the Southern traitors, whose cause he is about to desert, would much more surely secure their best interest by taking Mr. FOOTE'S view of their situation, and, like him, abandoning it, than by struggling longer against a fate that all signs now show to be inevitable.

HENRY S. FOOTE never was, in all his public career, it must be confessed, remarkable for steadiness of purpose, and his weakness in that respect may be attributed to his want of any fixed principle or clear ideas of duty. If he had possessed either, he never could have been seduced into the fearful dilemma from which he is now preparing to escape with his life, if not with his honor. Nothing but lack of understanding could, we should think, lead any man into the support of a bad enterprise, if he had not the courage to adhere to it in its desperate fortunes.

The feebleness of will that gives it up in extremity is the natural counterpart of the feebleness of mind that embraced it in the outset.

No person, we apprehend, of the least sense, could ever have joined in the Rebellion against the National Government, except by virtue of some profound moral motive, strong enough to set aside in the beginning all question of failure or success, and to cling to the Rebel cause with the desperate devotion of the martyr who is willing to risk all, even life itself, for the faith that is in him.

FOOTE, however, is not a man of that mould. He was vain enough to seek personal advancement and distinction, or, as MILTON would say, "bad eminence," by engaging in a revolution which he fancied might prove triumphant; and seeing now his mistake in that regard, he is weak enough to seek safety in desertion, on pretexts which cannot even redeem it from baseness. Mr. FOOTE, it is true, declares very distinctly that, in his opinion, the interference of President JEFF. DAVIS with the military policy of the Rebellion has brought its armies to disastrous defeat; and he predicts, with a sagacity that is worthy of NAPOLEON I, that, if HOOD'S army should be destroyed, and SHERMAN, after taking Savannah, should go to the aid of GRANT, Richmond must fall; and that, with that end accomplished, the game of Southern treason would be up. Since that prophecy was made it has been very nearly completely fulfilled. HOOD'S army has been virtually destroyed; SHERMAN has captured Savannah; and the next grand movement we may expect to hear of, is that SHERMAN, in co-operation with the magnificent naval force with which he is in communication, will move against Charleston and Wilmington in detail, and then close up his splendid campaign by effecting a junction with GRANT, and the capture of the Rebel capital by a combined attack upon all sides. This is substantially the horoscope of the war as Mr. FOOTE has lately drawn it, and its speedy realization will entitle him to the character of a seer.

But it should be remarked now, and hereafter born in mind, that Mr. FOOTE does not put his threatened retirement from the desperate adventure in which he foolishly and blindly embarked, on its obvious failure, though that is clearly his real reason for running away from his associates in the "bloody business" which informs against his conscience and makes him unwilling to meet the consequences of his folly and his crime. He prefers to sneak out of the scrape in a manner which may preserve some ostensible consistency with the pretended motives which induced him to get into it; and he hopes by that means, no doubt, to cheat future history, as well as his contemporaries, with the miserable profession that as he only became a Rebel against a Government which constitutionally guaranteed civil liberty to every one of its citizens, because it had ceased to be free, he now, in turn, forsakes that bastard abortion of empire which he helped to create and uphold, only because it, also, denies him the freedom of which he has been in search. After asserting that freedom of deliberation in the Rebel Congress is quite "effectually extinguished," and that the freedom of the press will, in all probability, come to an end about the same time, he goes on in the following hypocritical, canting strain:—

"The course of events, here and elsewhere, has been recently such that I shall deem it a duty, which I owe alike to my character and to my principles, which I have heretofore steadily maintained, to withdraw from this body altogether. I am a free man, and the representative of freemen; and I do not know how to legislate in chains. This is, perhaps, the last time that I will address this body, or discuss the questions here under consideration. I shall withdraw to some sequestered spot, where I can enjoy a little repose and freedom from taxation. If disturbed in my retreat by the hand of oppression, I will seek in foreign climes that freedom and happiness which I consider are denied to me here."

Poor Mr. FOOTE! He cannot face the final and tragic consequences of his own absurd complicity in treason against freedom. He cannot say, with PATRICK HENRY, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" He begs to be allowed to seek some quiet retreat in what he calls "a sequestered spot," and failing that, he declares that he will fly for sanctuary even to "foreign climes." The truth is, that FOOTE'S talk about his love of freedom is all balderdash. He is at heart a great coward, and cares only to save his neck by an infamous escapade before the coils of the Union armies close too closely around the Rebellion to admit of the successful flight of any of its miserable dupes and victims. He committed an egregious blunder in taking any part in the most atrocious insurrection of which human annals give us any record; but in running away from his comrades in treason, he adds to his disgrace as a traitor the more despicable reputation of a coward and a skulk.

THE BOUNTY FUND.

The question whether it is advisable to continue the payment of bounties to volunteers is now being agitated in the City Councils. Upon their last meeting, the Common Branch, by a most emphatic majority, decided to continue the system; while the action of the Select Chamber was postponed on account of certain members factiously refusing to answer to their names, and thus preventing a quorum from appearing to be present. The question comes up at the next meeting, and will undoubtedly be decided in favor of the continuance of the payment.

This is eminently proper. The plan cannot but be productive of good. Although certain members declared that the payment of such sums has procured the army the worst portion of our population, and compared our troops to Hessian mercenaries, we cannot but think that the *personnel* of our army can be favorably compared with that of any nation in the world, and that disinterested critics would decide in favor of that host "who have gone forth at the call of their country to protect us in our properties and homes."

The declaration that our troops are bought is false. For a pecuniary compensation sufficient to keep their families from want, they are willing to enlist, but they are not willing to leave their dear ones to the cold charity of the world, trusting for their daily bread to the petty sum given them weekly by a charitable committee. Strange as it may appear to the wealthy members of our City Councils, two dollars per week is *not* sufficient to support a mother and four children. It is therefore merely a matter of paternal duty, and not of avaricious love of wealth; and to those who remain quietly at home, who peacefully sit in their council seats, *who are beyond the age of forty-five*, who pretend to judge the motives of those who have gone to fight in the "sunny South," *we would suggest that* a little experience among the swamps and hills of Virginia or Georgia would probably enlarge their experience in the motives of their fellow-citizens. It is but just to give to those who go, and when the Councils acted as they have done they only did their duty to the soldiers in the field, and to those who are willing to go and do their duty in the ranks.

THE SALARIES OF STARS.

The golden rule, as applicable to greenbacks, is to pay everybody as you would have everybody pay you. In such times as these it is extremely hard to be observed by either party. With provisions at an exalted price, it is very trying to the conscience to have exalted feelings too, and to be continually oppressed with the sensation that you are bound in honor to give for an article precisely what the seller declares it to be worth. Nothing is the public more willing to pay freely for than its amusements. Amusements it must have, and amusements it is perfectly willing to pay for. How many *furors* have we had in the theatrical and operatic world, when seats were sold out at a premium, and when private boxes were run up to a fabulous price! Those who are most *blaze*, those who most affect, as well as those who most suffer from *ennui*, will say the most for a pleasure that they are by no means certain of, and that at best is brief in its duration. It is not to be wondered at that the general public is so eager to be amused. Men who work hard must play hard. The majority toil hard enough for the wherewithal to keep themselves and families. The man of pleasure tires himself sooner and more desperately than any one else. Some new excitement is his only rest. The beau must be urbane.

As the placid man of business, the serene head of the family, sits in his velvet-cushioned seat—not cushioned too much for comfort, however—at the theatre, he may naturally ask himself, "What is the income of this very amusing person who is making me laugh and cry in spite of myself?" If the head of the family were more youthful, the business man less of a business man, he might be excused for the moment, for throwing business, like physic, to the dogs, and yielding himself to the enchantment of the hour. Perhaps even then the practical nature would pop out, and the question would naturally reiterate itself:—"Can it be possible that this delightful delineator of the Legitimate makes as much in one week as I do in a year? Is it in the nature of things that this world-renowned artist, whom I remember as a 'supe,' should receive a nightly stipend equal to the yearly salary of my clerks? Can it be that the traveling expenses of this performer are all paid, including that of a companion, whilst I am obliged to pay my own, if I do not succeed in getting a free pass? Is it at all reconcileable with the order of Providence that this individual should be permitted, so to speak, to strike oil every night, whilst I, after twenty years' devotion to my trade—that is, profession—have never struck it yet?"

These ideas, more or less developed, very naturally occur to the tradesman or professional man as he reclines in the orchestra seat or dress circle, contemplating the moral influence of spangles, or meditating why an actress with long hair invariably allows a few curls to stray over the right shoulder, while the rest wave behind in tonsorial profusion. Of one thing he may be certain, however, that he does not wonder at the thing any more than the managers themselves. Some years ago, Madame Dolcefarniente was nowhere. She was much thought of in Minnesota and the Indian Territory. Now she will not accept of engagements unless half the house and a weekly benefit is given her. Mr. ECCE HOMO, who, not so many years ago, used to be a first-class call-boy, with an occasional turn at the prompter's book, will hear of nothing less than two hundred dollars a night, down. If managers refuse, the remedy is simple. A lightly dropped reference to engagements in the West is alone necessary. Out West and down East are the grand resorts for artists who despise a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollars-a-night engagement here. It is no uncommon thing for a popular actor or actress to make a thousand dollars per week, and to make it on the strength of a reputation which no first-class artist would desire to achieve.

If the success of other theatres is to be judged of by those of Philadelphia, the receipts of managements must be munificent, indeed. And the theatres deserve to be well supported. If no other class enjoys itself more than actors, scarcely any other works harder. One cannot help being struck, however, with the excessive disproportion between the salaries paid to stock performers, who are constantly employed in the study of new parts, and the terms which are insisted upon by self-sufficient stars, who, like players with luck always on their side, pocket all the profit, whilst the managers pocket all the loss.

The managers will doubtless say that they are the victims of circumstances; that they find that such a star fills the house, whilst the united efforts of a fair stock company fail to do so; and that if they do not accede to the exorbitant demands of the stars, plenty of western managers are to be found who will. Part of this reasoning may be true. But, with respect to the argument about the unsatisfactoriness of stock companies, it may be urged that we have not always had a *good* stock company with us, from which to judge. Those that we have had, have always filled the houses well, and must have been of pecuniary benefit to the management. There is no reason why star performers should give less and get more than people in other professions. They make thousands where people with infinitely more brains make hundreds; they are surfeited with applause and beset with sycophantic adulation, nicknamed criticism; and if they do not fare sumptuously every day, it is only because they are not all the year round in a sumptuous city, like Philadelphia. For this Elysian Fields existence they give us a round of plays, varying from three to one dozen; they amuse us for two or three hours in the evening; they are afflicted with a succession of late severe illnesses; and they are occasionally kind enough to allow themselves to be induced to make a few hundred dollars by the repetition of a popular play, "in compliance with the pressing demands of the public."

The case with which stars make their money has helped to degenerate the star system. Actors who are greatly respected as members of a stock company, subject themselves to deserved ridicule when they attempt the roles of legitimate stars. Leading men strike out as eminent tragedians, and walking ladies hang around the borders, with now and then incursions into the metropolis as candidates for the moral-emotional laurel, or the bays of the Legitimate. We can afford to dispense with wearisome stars for the sake of really talented stock companies. Two or three artists we could mention fully deserve all the fame and money they ask for. The rest deserve it in the sense that they can get it because managers consent to give it.

GREAT DISTRESS IN NASHVILLE.

When Hood's Army entered Tennessee it drove before it great numbers of freed people who were supporting themselves in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee. They came North on foot in great haste, bringing little or nothing with them. The sufferings of these people, cooped up by thousands in Nashville, have been very great. W. T. MITCHELL, the Agent of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, wrote to the Association here an urgent appeal for help, and this letter was published with editorial comments, but failed to meet with a hearty response from the public.

This morning the following urgent appeal came by telegraph:—

"Send on bedding and goods by express; the people are dying."

The need of aid is urgent, and the funds of the Association are low. Any one who feels disposed to relieve these people can do so by sending contributions to the Treasurer of the Association, E. W. CLARK, No. 35 S. Third street.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—EWING.—On the 27th instant, at the Cathedral by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, J. L. EDWARDS to ATHALIA T., youngest daughter of Robert Ewing, Esq.

HARRIS—ROACH.—On the 24th inst., by his Honor Mayor Henry, Mr. HENRY S. HARRIS to Miss JOSEPHINE M. ROACH, both of this city.

HOOPES—LOWDEN.—On December 26th, by Rev. John Thompson at the Parsonage of Broad Street M. E. Church, No. 1402 Christian street, Philadelphia, Mr. RUFUS S. HOOPES, of West Chester, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH C. LOWDEN, formerly of Bridgeborough, N. J. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

HYNSON—KENNEDY.—At No. 861 Broad street, by Rev. A. Cattell, of Bethlehem Church, Mr. GEORGE R. HYNSON, formerly of Delaware, to Miss WILDELMINA KENNEDY, of this city.

LATHAM—OOTHOUT.—On December 25th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM L. LATHAM, of Norwich, Connecticut, to Miss FRANCIS A. OOTHOUT, of Richmondville, N. Y.

METCALF—SMITH.—On December 25th, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of the Broad Street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Mr. JACOB Z. METCALF to Miss HANNAH SMITH, both of Newcastle county, Delaware. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

McMAKIN—ADDIS.—At Reading, Pa., on the 26th instant, by Mr. E. J. Richards, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. BENJAMIN McMAKIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Mr. William Addis, of Reading.

MULHOLLAND—DOONER.—On the 24th instant, by Father James E. Mulholland, ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Colonel One-hundred-and-sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to MARY E. DOONER.

OWEN—ROSER.—On Tuesday, 27th instant, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Howe, W. H. OWEN, of New York city, to CARRIE, youngest daughter of Henry Roser, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.

RAMSO—HUGHES.—On December 22d, 1864, by Rev. S. H. Johnston, Mr. OSCAR RAMSO, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE HUGHES, of Gloucester county.

DIED.

ASHTON.—At her residence, in Swedesboro', N. J., on the 24th December, ELIZABETH ASHTON, widow of Joseph K. Ashton, in the 74th year of her age.

BECK.—On the 26th instant, Mr. PETER H. BECK, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of W. H. Seidemer, No. 415 Catharine street, on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, December 18th, at five o'clock, SEDDIE L. CLARK, daughter of the late Geo. R. H. Clark, aged 11 years.

COOKE.—At his residence, in Sandusky, Ohio, on the evening of the 24th inst., Hon. ELEUTHEROS COOKE, in the 76th year of his age.

DICKSON.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. DICKSON, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 512 Pine street, on Thursday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FLANAGAN.—On Friday morning, the 23d inst., GEO. WOOLSEY A., son of James M. and Emma S. Flanagan, aged 3 years.

FORES.—On Sunday evening, 25th instant, GEORGE W. FORES, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral (without further notice), from his late residence, No. 1026 Race street, on Thursday morning next, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

FOTTERALL.—Suddenly, on the 26th inst., CORNELIA F., daughter of Stephen G. Fotterall.

FREEMAN.—On the 26th instant, in the 28th year of his age, Lieutenant EDWARD FREEMAN, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HART.—On the 26th instant, LAURA BELL, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Hart, in her 4th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1118 Citron street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

HOWELL.—At Fordham, N. Y., on December 24th, ELIZA B., wife of H. S. Howell, and daughter of Daniel Hosman, deceased.

HALLIDAY.—On the 26th instant, ABBIE A., daughter of Elias H. Halliday.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 409 Plum street, Camden, N. J., on Fifth Day (Thursday) at 12 M.

HUNTERSON.—On the morning of the 27th instant, Mrs. MARY HUNTERSON, in the 70th year of her age, relict of John Hunterson, Sr.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. T. Donnelly, No. 1009 Brown street, on Friday morning, December 30th, at 10 o'clock.

JUSTICE.—On the 25th inst., at Trenton, N. J., FRANCIS HAEGOOD, son of Mary C. and the late Lewis B. Justice, in the 11th year of his age.

Interment on the 28th.

LAUGHLIN.—On the 27th instant, Mr. ROBERT LAUGHLIN, Sr., in the 59d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 311, A. Y. M., the Grand Lodge, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1417 N. Front street, above Oxford, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Proceed to Franklin cemetery.

MYRTIL.—On Sunday, December 25th, after a short and severe illness, JOHN MARTIN, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1211 N. Nineteenth street. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

MAY.—In New York, December 21th, Colonel CHAS. A. MAY, formerly of the United States Army, aged 46 years.

SIMON.—On the 26th, Mr. HENRY SIMON, son of Elizabeth and the late Jacob Simon, aged 58 years.

A son bereaved, a brother kind,
Has gone and left us all behind.
The chain that bound our hearts in love,
We trust we'll find in heaven above.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Rose Ferry road, below the Lutheran Church, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the evening of December 26th, Mrs. SARAH A. THOMAS, wife of William C. Thomas.

TILGHMAN.—On the 26th instant, RUTH H., wife of Peter Burrow, in her 55th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 535 N. Ninth street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISTER.—On the 13th instant, at Fort's Ferry, Illinois, HENRY WISTER, formerly member of the Seventieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company F, and later of gun-boat *Marmora* No. 31, in the 40th year of his age; second son of the late Claus and Catharine Wister.

WHITMAN.—On the evening of the 24th instant in Burlington, Burlington county, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Sr. Interment at Doylestown Cemetery, this day, the 28th instant.

WHEATON.—On the 27th instant, AMOS WHEATON, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1119 Wallace street, on Sixth Day morning.

YOUNG.—On the 25th instant, THOMAS P., son of the Rev. Robert F. Young.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Friday, 30th inst., at 9 A. M. Interment at Chestnut Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWO GRAND STEREOPTICON EXhibitions, of entirely new views, will be given in the Presbyterian Church, THIRD street, below Federal, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, December 28 and 29, 1864. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock. 12 23-2t*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESTNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.

An Adjourned Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY, January 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to receive and act on the Report of the Committee on By-laws.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be obtained from Mr. C. R. Whipple, Assistant Secretary, at the League House, GEORGE H. BOKER, 12-26-3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Land and Marine Company, No. 616 WALNUT St.—The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., when an Election will be held for Directors of the Company.

12-23-w3t* I. M. R. DEBUIST, Secretary.

BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Burning Spring Oil Company, will be held at the office of J. C. Fryer,

No. 18 CHESTNUT STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING,
January 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE O. EVANS,
12 28-6t* President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY," will be held at the Office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. 12-27-3

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.

The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.

HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND PIN, containing 31 brilliants of the first water, will be sold on Thursday by [14*] THOMAS & SONS.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, IN TENTH AND Eleventh Street Car, on the morning of the 28th instant, my Pocket Book, containing $40 in notes, and two or three dollars in specie. If found, and returned to A. J. Rudel, Cigar Store, THIRD and Chestnut, I will pay $50. [14*] P. R. CLARK.

TO RENT.—A MODERN RESIDENCE, with garden, stable, and carriage-house; gas, hot and cold water, shrubbery, and shade trees, delightfully situated in a pleasant neighborhood, on the corner of Seventeenth and Tioga streets, combining all the advantages of the city and country, being three minutes' walk from station of steam cars, and five minutes from horse cars, and fifteen minutes from the city. The house is completely furnished and furniture for sale. Inquire at Quartermaster's Office, corner of GIRARD and TWELFTH Streets, first door on right hand side. 12-28wfm

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS

New 7 30-100 Treasury Notes,

Which are convertible at maturity into

SIX PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS.

ALSO,

For the 10-10 Bonds.

Interest on Both Payable in Gold.

W. RUSHTON, Jr.,
12-27-mwfltm CASHIER.

OIL CREEK AND MAPLE ISLAND OIL COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $5·00 EACH

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1·00.

TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,
D. O. C. WARD, M. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWIN E. SIMPSON.

OFFICE:

Room 17, No. 400 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1. Is fifty acres of land, in fee simple, on the Hyde Farm, on Oil creek, about three miles below Titusville. There are three runs passing through this property, all of which empty into Oil creek. This property lies in the very heart of the oil region, and from the well-known character of Oil creek and the surrounding territory, it would be superfluous to enter into detail of the prospects of obtaining oil in large quantities.

No. 2. Is the undivided one-sixth interest, in fee, of Maple Island, situate in the Allegheny river, between Wenesta and Pit Hole creeks. The territory on both sides of the Allegheny river, above and below this island, has proven to be good oil lands, as there are several wells now producing largely in the immediate vicinity; and it is confidently expected that this island, when properly developed, will also yield largely.

No. 3. Is sixty acres, in fee, on Schull's run, in Rockland township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Franklin, and one mile from the Allegheny river. The indications for obtaining oil on this property are of the most flattering character; there is also a large quantity of timber, which, at the present high prices of coal, will be a great saving to the Company in developing the lands. Schull's run forks on the adjoining property, and three of its branches run through the above sixty acres. The adjoining property has been sold to a Philadelphia company for boring purposes, and they intend developing it at once.

The above-mentioned properties have been selected with great care, the Company not restricting themselves to any one locality, their sole aim being to obtain territory in well-known producing districts. The Company intend developing their lands immediately. On account of the low-priced subscription, this Company offers superior inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The books are now open for a limited number of subscriptions at their office,

No. 400 CHESNUT Street,
12 29 ROOM No. 17.

REAL ESTATE FOR THE MILLION.
REAL ESTATE FOR THE MILLION.
REAL ESTATE FOR THE MILLION.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE PURCHASERS.—No Catalogue ever published in this city (no matter by whom) will compare with those you get by applying to GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street. All persons in want of any description of city property should not fail to get one. Said Catalogue contains a great number of first-class city properties, also a goodly number of Manayunk near by. Also, about $1,000,000 worth of Building Lots in all portions of the city. Also, a great number of Neat Dwellings, that will be sold low, and on easy terms.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator
for the last twenty years,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

N. B.—Office open every evening until 10 P. M.

FOR SALE, No. 336 N. THIRD STREET, large and well-built dwelling. Lot 20 feet front by 132 feet deep to Hutchinson street, with two-story warehouse on that front. A first-rate location for a wholesale liquor dealer or leather store. Price low and on easy terms.

MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—TWO VERY LARGE first-class Dwellings on Arch, west of Tenth street. Lots 24 feet 3 feet front and 150 and 186 feet deep; stable, &c. $25,000 and $28,000.

Large first-class Dwelling, Arch, east of Sixth street. Lot 21 by 275 feet deep to Cherry street; stable, &c. $18,000.

Neat four-story Dwelling, Arch, west of Twenty-first street. Lot 18 by 150 feet to a street. $3500.

NEAT NEW SIDE-YARD DWELLING on Wallace, west of Twentieth street. Lot 14 by 111. $8400. A splendid yard.

Neat Dwelling, No. 258 S. Tenth street. Twelve rooms. Only $6700. Immediate possession. Lot 18 by 90 feet deep.

SACRIFICE.—Dwelling No. 1612 Pine street. Lot 18 by 100, to Helmuth street. Only $4400.

TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLings, on Pine street, west of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Prices $13,000 and $14,000.

Besides near 2000 other properties. Call to examine register and get a catalogue.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE UNPRECEdented—The large four and five-story building at the northwest corner of Third street and Harmony court (opposite the Exchange). Lot 22 by 120 feet on Harmony court. Price $28,000; cost $40,000; will rent for $3000 per annum. Only $1000 cash required.

Magnificent, large first-class Mansion, on the very choicest portion of Walnut street. Large front and very deep lot. Stable, coach-house, &c. Price $40,000, and no abatement. Immediate possession.

LARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON Seventh street, above Spring Garden; everything in fine order. Lot 45 feet front by 90 feet deep. $12,000

Splendidly-built side-yard Dwelling at the N. E. corner of Eighth and Poplar streets. Lot 25 by 115 feet deep, and widening to 41 feet on the rear. Beautiful garden. Price $17,000.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A smaller property, or first-class oil stocks, elegant four-story Dwelling (fourteen rooms), south side of Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth (nearly opposite the fountain), marble door-way, vestibule, &c. Price $9000, subject to $450 ground rent.

MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

The lot runs through to Whitehall street. 12-28-2trp

TO MANUFACTURERS, TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

THE BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY are daily mining their hard, free-burning, and substantial Black Heath and Primrose Coal.

STOCK CAPITAL, $500,000—62,500 SHARES.

EACH SHARE ENTITLES TO ONE AND A HALF TONS OF COAL PER YEAR, AT THE ACTUAL COST, FOR TWENTY YEARS.

STOCKHOLDERS' PRICE $7·50 PER TON, DEL

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

THE MILITARY PROSPECT—A WARNING AGAINST TOO SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS

From the Times.

It may easily happen that our people may be too sanguine with reference to the immediate result of Gen. Sherman's march and his capture of Savannah. Jeff. Davis said, in his last message, with some truth, that the existence of the Confederacy, as the enemies of their cause, does not at all depend on the possession of cities. In our own struggle with Great Britain during the War of Independence, that Power held for years many of our largest cities, and marched her armies from one end of the country to the other, without perceptibly affecting the decision of the contest. A vast agricultural country as this was then, and as the South is now, does not depend at all on cities; in fact, the population of towns in a secession stronghold becomes such a burden on the producing classes. We might now, Jeff. Davis has said, hold Mobile, Wilmington, Charleston, and Richmond and the essential resources of the Confederacy remain much as they have been.

But it must be remembered that the essential resources, the material forces of a country, are by no means its only or principal strength. It has been said of a bombardment that its principal effect is metaphysical, or mental. It is so with the power of a community to resist or to fight. It is mainly in the mysterious and utterly unmeasurable force of the human will. These are affected by moral as well as material causes. The capture of Richmond would in fact relieve the Confederacy of a real burden; but in its moral effect, it could not be measured by whatever loss of guns or stores.

To a less degree, the loss of Savannah tells on the people, the spirits of the Rebel population. Still it is not to be denied, that the escape of Hardee's army lost us the greatest prize of victory. What we mainly want now is the destruction of armies. Had the only outlet to Savannah been shut up, and Hardee's force been thousand been captured, we should have been nearer the close of the war than we are now.

General Thomas' victory is, in fact, a much more immediately decisive stroke than General Sherman's intrinsic capture, though we have no doubt that this last will be followed by important operations, influencing greatly the campaign of Virginia. Had one of our great armies, in the last years of the Revolutionary War, suffered such an overwhelming defeat as has Hood's, the issue of the whole struggle might have been very different.

The ultimate effect of General Sherman's splendid march and his future occupation of the line of the Savannah river, we believe will be most decisive; but it is a somewhat distant effect, and dependent entirely on strategical combinations. This march disappointed the old popular illusion of "starving out" the Confederacy. We have found the vast cotton fields of Georgia thickly sown with rich crops of cereals; the land abounded in potatoes, corn, wheat, poultry, and stock; there was no approach even to scarcity. As we advance into Eastern Georgia and South Carolina, we shall undoubtedly find the same condition.

Even the worthless currency does not seem much to affect the people or hamper the officials, as commerce has become barter, and the Government raises all its supplies by forced levies. Our destruction of railroads and the crops lying near them, will undoubtedly cramp General Lee in Richmond; but the worst effect they could produce, would probably only be the evacuation of that city, and the occupation of a new line further South. The whole Rebel "Army of Virginia" could easily be fed from North Carolina alone.

These continual devastations are, of course, gradually wasting the resources of the Confederacy, and must ultimately compel the breaking up of the large armies. But the real and quick crushing of the Rebellion, as we have so often repeated, is to come from such strokes as Thomas has just dealt; from the utter breaking up of Lee's formidable army. Sherman's advance, as leading to this, is all important; in any other aspect, it is not decisive.

WILMINGTON.

From the Tribune.

Richmond papers announce the beginning of the combined land and naval attack on the defenses of Wilmington. The fleet of Admiral Porter opened a tremendous cannonade on Fort Fisher on Saturday last, and continued it the next day. General Butler also—it does not appear on which day—succeeded in throwing a portion of his force on shore above the fort—between it and Wilmington—and established himself there, resisting an effort by the enemy to drive him off. His seizure of this ground, say the Richmond authorities, is a serious matter, for double the force will be required to dislodge him that might have prevented his landing.

It is apparent that the communication by land between the fort and town is cut off, and if General Butler has force enough to stretch across and securely hold the peninsula on which Fort Fisher stands, he may command the river with his batteries, and so completely isolate this important work. In which case it will be in a predicament similar to that of Forts Morgan and Gaines at Mobile, after the passage of the entrance by Admiral Farragut.

And indeed, the position of General Butler seems so formidable and so threatening that we apprehend it must immediately bring to an issue the question whether Bragg, who commands at Wilmington, has troops enough to assume the offensive immediately. For this is one of those cases where the only true ground of defense lies in promptly and boldly attacking one's enemy before his whole strength has had time to be developed.

General Butler has landed his troops, not of course from the Cape Fear river, but from the Atlantic Ocean—an operation of great delicacy and danger. That it has been accomplished in such circumstances as have attended this attack—the long storm, the long confinement of the troops on shipboard, their protracted and enfeebling sea-sickness, the near presence of a hostile force—is proof of great ability shown on our side, or of great weakness on the part of the Rebels. Whichever be true, or if both be, the promise of the result is equally hopeful.

Our special correspondence contains full details and all desirable information as to the force composing this expedition. Until its fortunes are determined one way or the other, it must now be the focus of public attention. We all understand the immense importance of Wilmington. The force assigned for its reduction is not inadequate. The character of the commanders, by land and sea, is assurance that all means will be tried to accomplish the work assigned them. Probably another day will bring their account of the operations included in the Rebel despatches of to-day.

Cotton Culture in India.

AN INCREASE OF FIFTY PER CENT. THIS YEAR.

The Calcutta *Englishman* of October 26 has the following remarks upon the cotton crop of the northwestern provinces of India, from which it appears that the culture of the staple was increased fifty per cent. during the present year:—

"From a report of the Board of Revenue, which we have lately received, it appears that after making every allowance for the effects of drought and other drawbacks, the out-turn of cotton this year is estimated at 2,000,000 of maunds, against 1,135,686 maunds in the previous season. Of this amount, it is supposed about one-fourth will be retained for domestic consumption, and the remainder exported. The area under cultivation has increased upwards of fifty per cent. The crops displaced are principally jowar, bajra, pulses, lentils, and, to some extent, wheat; but bhoosa, rice, gram, and even sugar cane, have occasionally displaced to make way for the favorite cotton. What is still more encouraging, some of the old acreage and attention are being bestowed on cotton. Many of the ryots formerly, 'Men, women, and children bring the cotton in, while else might have the report, 'were continually to be found there was nothing, weeding, clearing, loosening the bad character of the soil, dropping young plants, and fondly contemplating the drop upon which all their hopes were suggested and so forced.'

"There is no doubt that the secret of this success is to be found in the fact that the crops are their own, and not forced upon them by Arnold and those of their Muhajuns. They do not, as they did about Thompson, 'the ryot would not benefit by the profit in the act;' the ryot would not benefit [illegible] had asked no questions, has been entirely falsified [illegible] against him; and upon the effect of the high prices, [illegible] to say anything in his favor, their Muhajuns; and [illegible] his head. 'What will he do with the money?' of their produce at the barrier in front of me. [illegible]ance of such prices [illegible] said the friend he addressed [illegible] of the apathy and [illegible] but what a good-looking fellow [illegible] supposed to be [illegible] ly to be attributed [illegible]

[illegible] at York Castle is panelled in at [illegible] creasing at the [illegible] raised a good height from the ground, could not possibly [illegible] this sort of gangway there is to the [illegible] could only see the back of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

WANTED—A MINISTER.

We have been without a pastor
Some eighteen months or more,
And though candidates are plenty—
We've had at least a score,
All of them "tip-top" preachers,
Or so their letters ran—
We're just as far as ever
From settling on the man.

The first who came amongst us
By no means was the worst,
But then we didn't think of him
Because he was the first;
It being quite the custom
To sacrifice a few,
Before the church in earnest
Determines what to do.

There was a smart young fellow,
With serious, earnest way,
Who, but for one great blunder,
Had surely won the day;
Who left so good impression,
On Monday one or two
Went round among the people
To see if he would do.

The pious, godly portion
Had not a fault to find;
His clear and searching preaching
They thought the very kind;
And all went smooth and pleasant
Until they heard the views
Of some influential sinners,
Who rent the highest pews.

On these his pungent dealing
Made but a sorry hit;
The cost of gospel teaching
Was quite too tight a fit.
Of course his fate was settled—
Attend ye persons all!
And preach to please the sinners,
If you would get a call.

Next came a spruce young dandy,
Who wore his hair too long;
Another's coat was shabby,
And his voice not over strong;
And one New Haven student
Was worse than all of those—
We couldn't hear the sermon,
For thinking of his nose!

Then wearying of candidates,
We looked the country through,
'Mid doctors and professors,
To find one that would do.
And after much discussion
On who should bear the ark,
With tolerable agreements,
We fixed on Dr. Parke.

Here then we thought it settled,
But were amazed to find
Our flattering invitation
Respectfully declined.
We turned to Dr. Hopkins,
To help us in the lurch,
Who strangely thought that College
Had claims above "our church."

Next we despatched committees,
By twos and threes, to urge
The labors for a Sabbath
Of the Rev. Shallow Splurge.
He came—a marked sensation
(So wonderful his style)
Followed the creaking of his boots
As he passed along the aisle.

His tones were so affecting,
His gestures so divine,
A lady fainted in the hymn,
Before the second line:
And on that day he gave us,
In accents clear and loud,
The greatest prayer e'er addressed
To an enlightened crowd.

He preached a double sermon,
And gave us angel's food,
On such a lovely topic—
"The joys of solitude."
All full of sweet descriptions,
Of flowers, and pearly streams,
Of warbling birds and moonlit groves,
And golden sunset beams.

Of faith, and true repentance,
He nothing had to say;
He rounded all the corners,
And smoothed the rugged way;
Managed with great adroitness
To entertain and please,
And leave the sinner's conscience
Completely at its ease.

Six hundred is the salary
We gave in former days—
We thought it very liberal,
But when we took the paper,
We had no need to urge,
To raise a cool two thousand
For the Rev. Shallow Splurge.

In vain were all our efforts—
We had no chance at all—
We found then city churches
Had given him a call;
And he, in prayerful waiting,
Was keeping all in tow;
But where they bid the highest,
'Twas whispered he would go.

And now, good Christian brothers,
We ask your earnest prayers,
That God would send a Shepherd
To guide our church affairs,
With this clear understanding,
A man to meet our views
Must preach to please the sinners,
And fill the vacant pews.

HABITS AND HAUNTS OF THE CAMEL.

Extraordinary errors are still in circulation respecting the character, and even the structure of the camel, notwithstanding it has been the companion of man from the earliest ages of his existence. The large, heavy, lumbering animal that bears burdens is supposed to constitute a species apart from the light and agile dromedary, which, in the language of the Chinese, possesses feet of wind, and in traversing the desert often performs journeys of from ninety to a hundred miles a day. This was proved on a remarkable occasion in Egypt. The Pacha, on his way to the Hajaz, having learned at Suez that a mutiny had broken out among the troops in Cairo, turned westward the head of his dromedary, and in less than eight hours cleared the ninety miles of desert, and appeared suddenly among the rebels, who were instantly awed into submission by his daring presence. A few heads, however, were struck off by way of precaution, after which His Highness resumed his pilgrimage towards the Holy City. Any one who contemplates the sumpter animal of the trading caravans, shuffling along the sandy tracts of the desert at the rate of two miles and a half an hour, with twelve hundred weight of merchandise on his back, may be easily pardoned for coming to the conclusion that this drowsy beast must be of a different species from the bold and fleet creature which, on the plains of Northern India, moves at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, with a light piece of artillery at his heels. Yet there is no more difference between the sumpter camel and the fleet dromedary than between the dray-horse and Childers' steed, which flew over the turf at Newmarket at the rate of a mile a minute. The speed and lightness of the dromedary originate in accident, and are developed by training and education; but the saddle animal will cross, with the beast of burden, and produce a new variety, more useful in many respects than either parent.

Still it seems necessary to admit that the Bactrian camel, with two hunches, which traverses the wilds and vast elevated plateaux of Central Asia, differs specifically from the Arabian camel with one hunch. Of these we have sometimes beheld a string, exceeding a thousand in number, intermingled with dromedaries—the latter mounted, the former laden—tied to each other, and proceeding in single file athwart the wastes of Lybia towards the Black Countries. The march in such cases seems tedious, and would really be so to an impatient traveler, but to persons who, like the Arab merchants, pass the greater part of their lives with camels amid the sands, the slowness of progression is no more irksome than the ordinary course of business to a man in the city. They know by experience how far they can advance in a day, in what places they shall find water, date palms, and coarse pasturage for their beasts, and creep from station to station without the least excitement or impatience. The small incidents of the way suffice to amuse them, though occasionally they are of such a nature as to put their manhood to the proof, and violently stimulate their circulation. A lion, perhaps, in search of a meal, starts up from amid the sand-hills, or emerges from an unnoticed ravine, and bounds fearlessly towards the caravan, resolved to gratify his appetite or perish—nothing scares him or arrests his progress—despising both dromedary and rider, he springs with a roar towards his prey, and in spite of spears and the contents of rifles, often succeeds in bringing to the ground the individual he has marked out for his breakfast. But soldier or trader, the Arab is always brave, and never deserts a friend in need. With such weapons as are at hand, therefore, the merchants, rush upon their assailants, firing, shouting, vociferating, and almost invariably end by leaving his lifeless body upon the sands, insulting him, meanwhile, with the epithets of "dog," and "son of a dog." Should he have killed one of their companions, the caravan halts, a shallow grave is dug, and the body, with the head toward Mecca, is deposited in it, after which a mound is thrown up to mark the spot. Sometimes the wind disperses such mounds in the course of a few hours, though generally it adds to their bulk and elevation by heaping upon them incessantly fresh particles. In spots where there exists any moisture, plants spring up and envelop these heaps with a net-work of tough fibrous roots, so that they become permanent, and serve at distant intervals to designate the route of the caravans. Bones of camels, horses, and men, broken pottery, and empty bottles, like wise assist for a short time to instruct the Arab in the way towards the interior, though the occurrence of two or three violent sand storms suffices to obliterate these traces of man's passage through the wilderness.

The camel, not being himself sociable, is averse from encouraging sociability in others. It is only after much toil, and a vigorous application of the whip, that this stubborn animal can be made to move in line with individuals of his own species, though both in India and Africa the enterprise has been accomplished; in the former country by the creation of a camel train; in the latter by accustoming the dromedary to military evolutions—to charge and retreat in compact bodies, and otherwise to imitate all the movements of cavalry. But your trailing camel having acquired different habits, far exceeds a mule in obstinacy when you attempt to break through them; he will then oppose to your will a passive resistance utterly unconquerable; will lie down if he thinks you have put too much on his back, and refuse to rise, though you should beat him to death. To show that this is often a mere crotchet, the Arabs remove two or three small packets from the load; upon which the animal, no doubt with an inward chuckle of satisfaction at having gained the victory, gives a loud grunt, and rises without perceiving that, during the operation, the packages have been restored. As, however, he believes his load to have been lightened, he trudges along merrily, if so unlucky a beast can ever be said to be merry. But though serious and gloomy, this patient creature must not be supposed to be entirely without sentiment. When kindly treated, when patted on the shoulder, when gently spoken to, but more especially when treated to a song, the dromedary will exhibit strong signs of pleasure in his prominent eye, will turn his long snake-like neck, look at you steadfastly, as if to express his thanks, and then gaze forth on the outspread desert more proudly than before. This disposition we often noticed in a white female camel bid with young, on which we traversed a portion of the Sahara. In form, lightness, and symmetry, it was one of the most delicate of its species, rising at the top of the hunch to above eight feet in height, so that while riding through the streets of Cairo we could look into the harems through the first floor windows.

In cities, in fairs, or other much frequented places, the camel seems habitually dull; but no sooner does he find himself in the desert than his spirits return; he snuffs the sweet air; he looks gladly over the unimpeded landscape, he feels himself at home, and if his rider be familiar to him, he trots briskly away at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour without the least urging. In cases of necessity, he can, as we have already remarked, knock off eighteen or twenty miles in the same period. One of the pleasures of this mode of traveling, not often noticed, is the great height of the rider from the ground, preserving him from the fierce heat reflected from the sand, which, on an ass, or even on a horse, sometimes scorches the face; but aloft on the camel's saddle the air is comparatively cool, and rendered more so by the swift pace of the animal, Owing to the structure of his foot he does not sink in the sand, but, spreading the sole as he goes, appears to fly over the surface rather than to gallop. Although his eye appears dull, his sight is long and piercing; and in the fineness of the sense of smelling, is perhaps exceeded by no other animal, since he can scent water, which has scarcely any odor at all, at the distance of a mile and a half or two miles; we should even say, from observation, that he can scent it more than twice as far, for, on approaching the Nile from the desert, we have known him voluntarily to quicken his pace at the distance of four or five miles. The delight imparted by immense heat, which appears to confer upon some individuals a sixth sense, will continue during eight or ten hours, bubbling, seething, and thrilling through the frame like a sublime intoxication; but by degrees weariness and languor succeed, thirst makes itself felt, and as the sun nods towards the west, the eye glances about wistfully in search of a clump of palm trees, or a rock, the usual indications of a fountain. Upon discovering the well-known signal, the dromedary rears his head, turns, gives his rider a look of encouragement, and then if not quite subdued by fatigue, bolts off at full speed. How many days he can go without drinking, has never, perhaps, been exactly ascertained—in fact, the power of endurance varies greatly in different individuals—but it has been stated, upon very good authority, that the dromedary can exist nine days without water, though exposed the whole time to a heat resembling that of a furnace. It is certain that when the camel does drink, he always appears to be laying in a stock for a week or so, and he has even been known to swallow seven gallons and a half of water, or thirty quarts, at one time. This allows three quarts a day for ten days, which though not sufficient for the thirst of so large an animal, may yet be enough to keep him alive. Comparative anatomy, which has indulged in a legion of experiments on the structure of much inferior animals, has not extended a proper degree of attention to the camel. It has, no doubt, been ascertained that this extraordinary creature possesses one stomach more than other mammalia; but curiosity has not been sufficiently busy with that immense bladder, streaked with sanguine veins, which the animal sometimes blows out of its mouth in spring. In strings of thirty or forty, we have noticed, during the greatest heat of the day, a majority amusing themselves after this fashion. On such occasions they will raise their heads, look around wildly, and then, with a strange offensive noise, draw up the bag from their throats, and blow it on inflated to its fullest extent, as if to cool it by the touch of the external air. In a few minutes they would suffer it to collapse, and suck it back with a ruckling noise into their throats. Is not this bag intended to contain, in addition to the fifth stomach, a supply of fresh water? And is it not in this that travelers, when compelled to kill their dromedaries to preserve their own lives in the Sahara, find the pure transparent fluid spoken of on such occasions? The water in the fifth stomach is never, we believe, found upon dissection, to be quite clear, but in some cells a little muddy, in others yellow.

It is during a sand-storm, or on the approach of the simoom, that the camel displays the most striking proofs of sagacity. Before the human eye can detect the swiftly-approaching column of yellow or lurid gas which instantly strikes dead all creatures that breathe it, the camel discerns the danger, and uttering a wild roar, turns round and plunges his nose into the sand. The traveler also, who springs instantly to the earth, presses his face against the face of the desert, tightly closes his lips, and protects his nostrils with both hands. What signs of suffering or agitation the poor dromedary exhibits the traveler is too much terrified to observe but he himself experiences throughout his frame, first a quivering, shooting pain, then a numbness and paralysis of all the limbs and vital functions, which, prolonged for many seconds, would be death. But the mysterious vapor which comes almost like lightning, in the same manner departs. In many cases, the sudden death of the beast and his rider reveals the fatal power of the simoom; but when they escape with life, the process of reviving from the stroke resembles that experienced by patients after a long illness—languor, feebleness, prostration of the whole system, giddiness of the head, dizziness of sight, a partial loss of memory, and a bewilderment of ideas. Europeans flee to brandy as a remedy, the Arabs to coffee; while the camel, kneeling as if under a heavy burden, groans, grunts, and looks ruefully about upon the waste.

One means of keeping up the strength of this faithful beast, which seems never to have occurred to the inhabitants of Eastern Africa, or else to be neglected through indolence, is habitually practiced in the Moggreb or Western Desert; the owner going before or a little on one side, breaks or plucks up whatever shrub or plant he perceives suited to the camel's taste, and gives it to him as he walks along; and the vegetable juices thus obtained supply the want of water. Another great advantage arises from this policy of the Moggrebyns; it produces a kindly feeling, closely resembling affection, between the master and his beast, and inspires the latter with so much trust and confidence, that when for whole days nothing is given him, he seems to understand that it is only because there is nothing to be had.

Some naturalists have given currency to the opinion that the camel is not found in India; but this is an error, since in all ages it has abounded in the great sandy plains north of the Nerbuddah, where, in the time of Akbabar, it constituted the sole wealth of some tribes, individuals among whom were said to possess herds of ten thousand. In Persia, Khorassan, in Asia Minor, in the Crimea, on the plains of the Kuban, throughout the steppes of Central Asia, and in China, the camel is the common beast burden. Mongol nobles journey on dromedaries to the court of Peking, and sometimes harness them to carriages. When ladies travel, whether in Northern or Southern Asia, their favorite mount is the camel, on which they are placed in a very peculiar manner; two capacious panniers are slung one on either side the animal, furnished with soft cushions. In these two ladies seat themselves, and are protected from the sun's rays by a silken canopy, supported on slender gilded poles rising from the corners of the panniers. Here at their ease they chat with each other, smoke, or nurse their babies, and are occasionally lulled to sleep by the drowsy motion of the animal.

The young foal of the camel, when frisking after his mother, has a sort of ungainly prettiness, which is almost comic, especially when the owner determines upon weaning it. A coarse network of rope is then tied over the dam's breast, against which the young camel, in search of his usual nourishment, dashes his nose in a sort of petulant fury. He will go on, however, making attempts for about eight or ten days, after which he coolly abandons the enterprise, and takes to ordinary food, thorns and thistles, and the coarsest herbage produced by the sterile soil of the desert. To reconcile the young canceling to his lot, the Kirghis adorn his head with gay-colored ribbons and long streamers, which, as he gambols about, dance and flutter in the air. Camel's milk, in all the countries where the animal flourishes, is an article in great request, both as a beverage and for the purpose of making cheese and butter; but it does not seem to yield that strong spirit which is extracted from mare's milk in all parts of Tartary, and enables the wandering hordes to enjoy the delights of intoxication. In Arabia and Northern Africa, the fine hair of the camel, which the animal sheds once a year, is woven into fabrics little less soft and beautiful than the shawls of Cashmere. A white burnous of this material, manufactured in Tunis or Fez, hooded and tasseled with floss silk, sometimes sells in the bazaars of Cairo or Damascus for twenty or thirty pounds, according to its whiteness or lustre. Nor is this at all surprising, since very few camels are white, the common color being brown, varying occasionally almost to black. Of the coarse long hair, which as in the shawl-goat, covers and conceals the down, ropes and tents are made. Hence the expression which occurs perpetually in the Arab poets, "the black tents of Oman or Nejed;" and in the Songs of Solomon, "the black tent of Kedar."

The camel is said to be found wild in the deserts lying east of the Himalaya. But this may be doubted, since the animal shuns forests, and there is no steppe of sufficient extent to withdraw crowds of so large a beast from the notice of man. It is equally erroneous to regard him as a native of Thibet, a country so lofty, cold, and desolate that even the shaggy horse of Britain finds it difficult to subsist there. It may safely be affirmed that the camel exists everywhere in bondage—sometimes the slave of the slave, but always industrious, patient, and addicted to toil. We have seen him harnessed to the plough with an ass, and drawing a cart side by side with a buffalo; we have beheld him move through the eternal gyrations of a water-wheel assisted by a skeleton of a horse; but his proper place is the desert, where both he and his rider are exhilarated by the buoyant and elastic air. The only inconvenience attending the use of the camel as a saddle animal is the awkwardness of mounting or descending. He kneels on the ground, and you get into the saddle; you utter a sound which no combination of letters can represent, and up he starts, first with his hind-legs, which nearly pitches you over his head, and then with his fore-legs, which sends you back with equal violence. In dismounting, it is much the same—you utter the mysterious guttural sound, and down he goes, plump, doubling his fore-legs under him, and then quickly bringing the hind-legs to bear in the same long folds, after which he lies at the ease, and begins to ruminate whether your neck be broken or not. With all his faults, however, we regard him as a friend, since we have seldom passed pleasanter hours than those spent in the burning sun upon his back, with the golden sand beneath, and a boundless horizon before us.

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U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12 3m

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

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Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

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The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

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No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

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ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

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For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Buchu or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, prefer the Remedy at once:*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, as take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

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BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN A. LEWIS,

12-16-stuth-tl-12 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

12-20-10t W. M. RHAWN, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

WM. McCONNELL,

12-12-w6m 1t10 Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12-9-3t11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 29th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

12-19-10t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Principals furnished with substitutes at the shortest notice and at low prices.

JOHN MANSFIELD,

12-23-1m* Office, No. 403 LIBRARY Street, 2d story.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able Bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 years, at the Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Also several good Fifers.

ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

Marines receive Prize Money.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,

12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL,

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PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country can blame the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ABRAM H. DERRICKSON, Executor of the estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, January 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street, up stairs in the city of Philadelphia.

12-21-wfmst MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,

Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificate that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall by force of this ordinance be annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estate, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2 4w

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

1000 Yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28½ inches wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.

400 Yds Green Enamelled Cloth, 1½ wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.

400 Pounds Curled Hair.—Sample required.

300 Front Axle tree Bolsters 4x5 inches, for army wagons.

50 Iron Axle-trees and Stocks, 2½ inches, for army wagons.

100 Wagon Pipe Boxes, 2½ inches, for army wagons.

200 Wagon Tongues and Reaches.

25 Pole Boxes, 2¼ inches at large end, and 11 inches long.

400 Mortise Bars, for army wagons.

250 Body Bars for army wagons.

10 One-horse Carts.

All the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state prices—to include boxes and delivery—both in writing and figures—the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer. Otherwise, the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of

Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,

Chief Quartermaster,

GEORGE R. ORME,

12-27-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 15, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, from dealers for each of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:—

64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to be 56 inches.

8 do do do 55¾ do

8 do do do 49¼ do

82 do do do 57 do

4 do do do 47¾ do

The above to be flanged and 2½ to 3 inches thick.

Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.

10 keys each Hot-pressed Square Nuts, ¾ and ⅞ inch.

36 Parallel Vench Vices.

500 pounds Borax, 75 barrels Coal Oil.

10,000 Hickory Pick Handles.

10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.

50 Pipe Lead, 20 Pipe Babbitt.

25 Slabs Zinc, 25,000 feet Safety Fuse.

100 dozen Axes' No. 2 Shovels, or an article equally good.

20 Reams Emory Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.

20 do Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.

2 barrels best Copal Varnish.

5 do Mineral Paint (in oil).

When samples are furnished, they must have the name of the bidder put upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bid.

The articles bid for, and time of delivery, must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible parties guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded him.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.

By order of Colonel WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

12-26-6t A. J. PHELPS,

Captain and A. Q. M.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIELD DIVISION,

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, by open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $190 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel in Charge Field Division,

Quartermaster General's Office.

12 1 3t1

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1865, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following described quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

100 Broad Axes.

100 Collar Axes.

50 Broad Axes, Beatty's make. Sample required.

1500 Chopping Axes, do do do

50 Ambulance Axles and Boxes. Length of box, 7¼ inches; diameters, 1¾ inches; 1 5-16 inch inside

110 gross Wire Horse shoe Buckles, 25 gross ¾ inch, 25 gross ⅞ inch, 30 gross 1 inch, and 10 gross 1 inch. Sample required.

80 dozen Auger Bits; 10 ⅜ inch, 5 9-16 inch, 20 5-16 inch, 10 ¾ inch, 10 ⅞ inch, 5 1 inch. Sample required.

8 dozen Spiral Bits, No. 4, double cut. Sample required.

50 sets files and Braces; full set bits to each. Sample required.

5000 Horse Brushes. Sample required.

5000 Horse Brushes, wooden back, best articles. Sample required.

300 Scrub Brushes, large hand. Sample required.

500 Wall Brushes, good hair bristle, do do

1000 Corn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.

2000 Stable Brooms; rattan. Sample required.

1000 Hoe Blind Buckles, 1½-inch and 2-inch.

300 rounds Refined Horse.

1000 Gum Buckets, gum handles (not fire). Sample required.

2 gross Assorted Paint Brushes. Sample required.

2 dozen Varnish Brushes do do

1 gross Sash or Tool Brushes. do do

615 gross Roller Buckles, 1¾ inch, 80 ¾ inch, 80 ⅞-inch, 100 1-inch, 70 1¼-inch, 80 1½ inch, 80 1¾-inch, 80 2-inch.

3000 feet Log Chain, "O," light, for chain chains. Sample required.

2000 yards Enamelled Cloth, 50 inches wide, for ambulance covers. Sample required.

110 Farmer Chains, 50 2-inch, 50 1½-inch, 50 1¾ inch. Sample required.

100 Fraising Chains, 50 2-inch, 50 1½ inch. Sample required.

1000 Wagon Covers, to be made of 16-ounce cotton duck, 98½ inches wide, army standard, cut 15 feet long, four widths of material, with four hemp cords on each side, and one through each end. Sample of duck required.

5000 Curry Combs, No. 222, Fl destey make. Sample required.

500 Lamp Chimneys, medium size, for coal oil lamps.

300 pounds White Lamp Chalk.

25 pounds Red Lamp Chalk.

1 dozen Butcher Cleavers, medium size. Sample required.

2000 yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28 inches wide, Nos. 10 and 12. Sample required.

15 bales Excelsior.

2 bbls. Wrought Ferrules.

3 gross Flat Files, bastard, 4-inch. Sample required.

1 gross half round Files, assorted, 4, 6, and 14 inch. Samples required.

10 gross Hardware Files, 2 gross 3½ inch, 2 gross 4-inch, 2 gross 4½ inch, 2 gross 5-inch, 2 gross 6-inch. Samples required.

10 dozen Wood Wood Files, 14-inch. Sample required.

200 pounds glue. do do

2500 feet Window Glass, 1000 8x10, 1250 10x12, 250 12x44 inches.

6 Glue Pots and Kettles.

200 Firmer Chisel Handles. Sample required.

150 Claw Hammers. do do

100 Broadaxe

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

TRUE TO THE LAST.

It happened just before I went up for my examination (said old Smith). The firm was then Sharpus, Ward, Andrews & Co.; and if anybody had told me that my name would ever figure in it as a partner, I should have looked up the law relative to the confinement of lunatics, by way of practice, and for that person's special benefit. Well, the house is Ward, Smith & Diggles now, and it may be Smith, Diggles & Smith before very long, if Master Jack there minds his P's and Q's, and chooses to work his way on, as his father did before him. But to go on with my story. I was just out of my articles; and as Mr. Wardle—Crab Wardle, we mischievous young clerks used to call him—our managing common law clerk, was ill, poor old Mr. Andrews (who undertook that branch of the business) asked me to remain and do his work while he was away. And glad enough I was of the chance; for, in the first place, it gave me an increase of salary, which was an important consideration in those days, and better still, it gave me practice and experience, of which I stood in even greater need. I don't mind owning it now, because I've too good an opinion of Jack's common-sense to think that it will have a bad effect on him; but when I was his age I thought, like many another foolish young fellow, that I was an wonderfully clever, that I should take to law as a duck takes to swimming, without the trouble of learning. As a schoolfellow and great chum of mine was one Harley Lawrince, and his society and example were anything but conducive to application. He had £500 a year of his own, and was waiting for a commission in the army.

Nearly every shilling of my fortune, past, present and to come, had been sunk in paying the premium and stamp on my articles with Sharpus, Ward, Andrews & Co., and so you may suppose that the companionship of a gay young scapegrace like Charley was not the wisest that a lawyer's clerk on nothing a year could have chosen. It led me into all sorts of scrapes and extravagances; and when, after eighteen months of cricketing about town, Charley was gazetted all-benign in Her Majesty's —th regiment, and ordered off to India, I found myself in difficulties, under which I groaned for many a year, but he was a right-down good-hearted boy as Charley; and if I had hinted at my troubles to him, they would very soon have vanished. But I was too proud for that; and Charley had troubles of his own at starting, which diverted his thinking about me. There was a girl down in Devonshire, where his family lived—a clergyman's daughter—with whom he had fallen in love, and would have married straight off, but her father, a proud man and devoted worshipper of mammon (out of the pulpit), had other views for her, and gave my poor friend the cold shoulder. I never could see any beauty in Laura Tregarven, the damsel in question; and her own knew her for what she was—a white-boodled little simpleton, without a single good quality to make herself or any one else happy. Charley's eyes, however, she was perfection, and in one of their stolen interviews they vowed eternal love and constancy; and Charley carried with him to Bengal her solemn promise never, never, never to marry another.

Three years passed, and this brings me to the time I spoke of when I began my story. I had just finished preparing a brief in a great patent case we had for trial in Guildhall, and was the last in the office—for it was late—when in came Mr. Sharpus with a couple of deeds in his hand, and "Oh, Mr. Smith," he said, "I am sorry to detain you, but the stationer has been much behindhand with the engrossing of this settlement, and as it must go off to-night by the mail train, would you be so good as to assist me while I verify it with the conveyancer's draft?" Now this was mere clerk's work, and I offered to do it myself; but he was always considerate of other's trouble, and insisted upon helping. So I took the draught and read it, while I followed him in the parchment to see that it was properly ingrossed. It was a marriage-settlement, whereby Lord Thornbury, a nobleman of seventy years of age and anything but reputable character, settled £60,000 upon his bride-elect, and this lady was no other than Laura Tregarven! "Poor Charley!" thought I, as I walked home, "how can I to break to you this rupture of all your hopes?" And my difficulty was not lessened when, a day or two afterwards, I received a letter from him, stating that his regiment was ordered home, and bidding me wish him joy upon the prospect of again beholding his darling constant Laura.

Well, six months passed, and I heard no more of Charley; nor, indeed, had I much time to think about him, for poor old Wardle's illness ended in death, and I was appointed, provisionally, managing clerk in his stead. The nasties were many, and we had several heavy cases for trial in different parts of the country. One of these, the famous case of Stopperty vs. Moss, was entered for trial at York; and thither I went by the mail—for there were no railways in those days—with my briefs and witnesses, and retained the late Lord Campbell as my leading counsel.

New York is a charming old city, in which a stranger can spend a day or two very pleasantly in looking about him. But a clerk in charge of a law-suit, Master Jack, must not go looking about him, or let his witnesses out of his sight; for he never knows, from one hour to another, when his case may be called on. It may stand half a dozen down on the list; but if you presume on this to go out for a walk, or a row on the river, the others are sure to break down, or be referred, or what not; and a pretty mess you will be in then. It may remain the very next for trial, and you may be told that the case before it cannot last two hours: and for all that it may drag for days. Such a case was that which dropped the way" before Stopperty vs. Moss. A dozen times it threatened to break down, and a dozen-and-one times it got on its weary legs again. It was a dull affair; and, for want of something better to do—as I dared not leave the Castle—I strolled into the Crown Court, where (as you must know, Miss Mary) the prisoners were tried. There sat the judge in his scarlet robes, with the high sheriff of the county by his side, and before him three prisoners standing in the dock upon their trial for burglary. I began to chat with some young barristers whom I knew, and was paying no attention to the proceedings, when all of a sudden I heard the name of Lord Thornbury mentioned by the counsel who was conducting the prosecution. I pricked up my ears, and began to listen to the case.

It appeared that a day or two before the burglary Lord Thornbury had returned with his family from their continental tour, and had taken up his abode at his country-seat; that, in anticipation of the festivities which were to follow, the whole of his grand family plate and her ladyship's jewels had been brought down from his bankers'; that one of the prisoners was a discharged servant, who knew where those valuables were kept; that the house had been broken into, and the whole of the silver swept away; and that another of the accused was caught in the act of climbing down the roof of an outhouse close to the place where an entrance had been effected. The case against this fellow also was indicted by the name of Richard Thompson) seemed to be clear enough; that against his companions rested upon circumstantial evidence. One of them, named Arnold, had been seen in company with Thompson the day before the burglary, prowling about the park, and to the house, in a suspicious manner; and a landlord of the inn at which Thompson had been staying swore that a man—whom he afterwards recognized as Arnold—called for the prisoner Thompson the following night, and that they walked out together in the direction of Lord Thornbury's park. The name of the discarded servant was O'Hara, and he had been taken into custody in the house of a noted receiver of stolen goods at Sheffield, where, concealed under some rags in the back-kitchen, was found a mass of silver plate broken up and partially melted, but sufficiently so to obliterate the marks whereby it was identified as Lord Thornbury's property. The wretched old "fence" was indicted also; but pleaded guilty, and was called as a witness against his client. Arnold and O'Hara were loaded by counsel, and every dodge that experience and ingenuity could devise was made use of to get them off, and to throw all the blame on Thompson. There was a public path through the park, and more than once the former had been seen talking to Thompson: perhaps he had merely asked the way. She had accompanied him to the house in the burglary, how came it that the prisoner Arnold had not also been seen by Sir O'Hara, he, poor innocent, was ignorant of the old Jew "fence." No one had seen him bring the stolen plate to Sheffield. Nay, for aught else might have taken it to the Jew's house, and there was nothing to show that O'Hara had the character of that mansion into which he suggested his defenders—he might have been inveigled, and so forth, and so on. But they were not to be humbugged, and after a long consultation found Arnold and O'Hara guilty. There could no doubt about Thompson; had he not been caught in the act? This prisoner, too, had asked no question of any of the witnesses against him; and upon being asked if he had anything to say anything in his defense, he only shook his head. "What will he get?" whispered a barrister in front of me. "Oh, ten years," said the friend he addressed; "it's his first offence, but what a good-looking fellow the other is! I wonder if York Castle is panelled in at the bottom? I missed a good height from the ground. I used to have a fine sort of gangway there is to the door, and could only see the back of the prisoners' heads; so when I heard the above remark, I began to press forward, of curiosity to see what sort of a looking man Richard Thompson was; but my attention was diverted by a rustling of silks, and the it moment Laura, Countess of Thornbury, eased by her noble sponse, appeared on the bench, and was politely handed into a seat on the left of the judge by the high sheriff. Now think that handsome, well-dressed women are ornaments in nearly every scene; but I cannot to see them in a criminal court, and have patience with the morbid curiosity whichprings them there. It was therefore with no plant feelings that I beheld my fine lady sleeping in her bridal bonnet, and composing her silken skirts in presence of the poor devils were to find their way to the hulks. I thought of Charley, and contrasted his fine manly mien and open brow with the decrepid limbed satyrlike features of the old reprobate whom she had sold herself. There she sat, and cold-hearted as ever, whilst the judge proceeded to pass sentence on Richard Thopson, who was now alone in the dock, leaning on the front rail with his face buried in his handsdhe had stood up sternly enough during the triland while his companions were receiving sentence; but now he seemed to have broken down. His lordship briefly recapitulated the evidenceand observed that it was impossible for any m of sense to doubt that he (the prisoner) was guilty, and had been one of the leading perpetrtes, if not the leading one, in that most serious case. It had evidently been carefully planned and only too successfully carried out; but the hi of the law had reached the guilty parties. "As I should be strangely wanting in my duty," d the judge, "if I did not pass upon you a sere sentence; and the sentence of the court is, thou be transported beyond the seas for the te of twenty years." Then the convict Thomp raised his head, and turned to quit the doc and as he turned, his features were revealed me. They were those of Charley Lawrince!

I started back in amaze and horr and a voice beside me exclaimed, "Oh dealkar, look! That charming Lady Thornburgas fainted! What a shame it is that there is nbetter ventilation in these courts! They are rly stifling." Stifling, indeed! They seemed to as though they were being whirled round around in the crater of a volcano in active irrupti.

Stopperty vs. Moss ended in a dict for our client the plaintiff; and I received congratulation on my return to town for in manner in which I had managed it. I deser no praise at all. By some lucky chance tge went on smoothly; but I was all the time inor Charley's cell, and knew no more about whwas going on in court than the man in the moon

I was coming from the office of governor of the gaol, where I had been to get ave to see my friend and he was being escorted from the place of detention under the dock, whewe met again under such awfully changed circestances. He recognized me in a moment, tued aside and sprang lightly past me—not suosing that I knew him—into his cell, whicwas close at hand. I followed, and then heurned round upon me, almost savagely denting what I meant by intruding upon him. "If you think I am sufficiently punished," he said, in a cold, hollow tone, "without having the lends I have disgraced coming here to gloat ov me?"

"Oh, Charley," I replied, "you cannot think that I have come with such a mote. Besides, you have disgraced no one. The is some horrible mistake; you are not guy, Charley; you know you're not."

"Were you over yonder when I as tried?" he asked.

"Yes; but up to the very last I d not know it was you."

"Have you heard the judge saynat it was impossible for any man of sense to doubt my guilt?"

"I did; but—"

"But what?"

"Charley, you are not guilty. /ou a thief!"

A faint smile crossed his face if I spoke thus, but it quickly vanished, and he aswered gravely, "None of us can tell what we ny become; you see me as I am."

I hastened to his side to ge him my sympathy, to be indignant with himgainst the conspiracy of which I supposed in to be the victim; and to see him stushis before me thus coolly, without one word of thks or greeting—explaining nothing, denying nhing, but rather giving me tacitly to understanchat my presence was unwelcome, and he would adly be left alone—vexed me, and I replied:—

"You must have changed indeed from what you were, if this is your reption of an old friend, Charles Lawrince!"

"Hush!" he exclaimed, seiag me by the arm. "Never mention that name agin. Charles Lawrince died the same day that ichard Thompson the burglar found himself in jl."

"Do you mean to tell me lat you had act or part in that robbery!"

"A jury of my countrymn have found me guilty of it," he answered, modily; "is not that enough?"

"Why did you not write tone? Why did you not defend yourself? Why, h, Charley——" I stopped, not knowing what tsay.

"What was the use?" he splied in a softer tone than he had hitherto ted; "I was caught in the act. What could I sa?"

"Charley," I said, "look min the face."

He did so.

"Now, tell me," I contised, "and tell me truly, I implore you, by the memory of our old friendship, what were you sing that night at Thornbury Hall?"

"Go and ask the judge."

"No; I ask you."

"And I will not indulge yur curiosity; wait till to-morrow, and you willind all about it in the newspapers. Confound , man! is it not enough for one day to be tied, convicted, and condemned, to be transporteofor the best part of one's life, without having asonfession wrung out of one, like this?"

"Then you refuse to tell me he truth?"

"I do."

"Then it is not true that you articipated in the burglary?" I demanded suddeny.

He flushed crimson, then rned deadly pale and stammered, "I—you—I—did not say so."

"But I am sure of it," I ansred; "so sure that I mean to seek Arnold, and find out what you really were together about. He can have no object in concealing the truh now, and then—"

"Well?"

"Well, I shall beg an interview with the judge, and tell him what I suspect."

"And what do you suspect?"

"That you were at Thornbury Hall at the time that the burglary was committed but were in no wise engaged in its commis-ion."

"Star-gazing, I suppose?"

"No; you were there to see that false woman."

"What false woman?"

"Laura Tregarven that was, Lady Thornbury that is."

"Bah!"

"I am sure of it—certain."

"Well then, look here, Jack Smith," he replied; "think so if you like; say so to others if you dare; but remember this—whatever story you may get from Arnold shall be flatly contradicted by me on the first opportunit. It will be only the word of one felon against the word of another," he continued bitterly; "and so it will end. Better leave it as it is."

"Charley," I exclaimed, "you are the noblest fellow in the world; but pause, I implore you. Think of the life in store for you; think of the sacrifice you are about to make!"

"I have weighed all that."

"And to screen her will you go to the hulks?"

"Yes."

"For twenty years?"

"Forever, if need be."

"A woman who jilted you?"

"A woman whom—God help me!—I love, in spite of all." And here his forced reserve gave way: his long-pent-up emotion burst forth, and he sank upon the prison-seat, buried his face in his hands, and sobbed like a child.

For three hours I remained there, expostulating, arguing, entreating him to give up his rash resolve—but all in vain. He admitted that my suspicions were correct, but was determined to play out to the last the part he had begun. Sooner than breathe one word that would compromise Lady Thornbury, he was prepared to end his days as a felon. Six months afterwards, when he had tasted some of the horrors of his situation, I tried abruptly appealed to, I recognised my visitor)—"Captain Lawrince," I said, "has been treated as a felon for nearly three years. It is somewhat late now, I think, to inquire what can be done for him."

"Oh, yes, yes," she cried, "it is so—it is so; but you do not know the life I have been led. I would have changed places with him willingly. Look here and here;" and she turned up her sleeve and threw back her hair, disclosing two deep scars, one on her arm, and the other on her temple. "He struck me there for no cause at all," she said bitterly; "the has often struck me. If he had known about Charley, he would have killed me."

Then she told me her miserable story. It appeared that, lacking courage to tell poor Charley of her falsehood, and the approaching marriage into which she had been lured by the dazzle of a coronet, she had written to him up to the time of his departure from India; that having failed at Falmouth, he rode to her father's house, and there learned the truth; that actuated by a mad desire to see her once again, he had betaken himself to Thornbury Hall; that, having seen her in the grounds, and not daring for her sake to approach her, he wrote a wild desperate letter, imploring her to see him once more, if only to tell him that she was happy, and if she were not (as he knew something of her husband), to fly with him; that by ill luck he intrusted this letter for delivery to the man Arnold, who was prowling about for his own purpo es; that he received from him her answer, in which she revealed him a last interview in the balcony of her bonnoir; that she had parted with him there about one o'clock; that the alarm of robbers was not given until nearly three; and that up to the moment when she heard him sentenced as one of the burglars she never suspected but that he had departed and returned to his home. The last was, as I afterwards found, that white pressing her to fly with him she had torn herself from his side, and retired without bidding him farewell; and that he had waited, hoping against hope that she would return, till the alarm was given, and he was captured, as before described. It also transpired that a servant in the house was implicated in the robbery; that the plate was quietly slipped out of a side door; and that the window near which my friend had been taken had been broken only as a ruse to avert suspicion. But after all, the most important information that Lady Thornbury gave me was that her brute of a husband was dead, and that she could now disclose what would save poor Charley.

Well, to make a long story short, I took her straight off to the office of the Under-Secretary of the State for the Home Department, and, after a good deal of botheration and re-inquiry, a free pardon was accorded to Richard Thompson; that is to say, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to pardon an innocent man for his having been wrongfully convicted as a felon! But the result was, that Charles Lawrence came home, was reinstated in his regiment, and—

"And married Lady Thornbury?" eagerly demanded little Mary.

"Um—m, no," replied Smith; "but he never married any one else."

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No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

G. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.

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Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

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Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

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Jall-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

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WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES,—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin. Making it soft, fair, smooth and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price $1, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-3 3m

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ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

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Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

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11-25-1m West of Tenth.

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COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY,

the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as inconvenience of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is regularly recommended in these cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nervous sanditums have failed.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain. Proof of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections:

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CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by the solitary habit, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life. Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom. It is an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

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CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous illnesses that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

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It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls, three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have tried with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT: the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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They cure Unsuppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervousness and Spinal Affections. Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heatlessness, Faintness on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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Composed of simp's vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, except during the first three months of pregnancy during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

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Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 5 bottles for $9. Cherokee Injection $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $8. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $8. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A few days' use of these glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through inexperience or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so perfect, so admirable, and so gentle of universal good. These medicines will prove in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

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We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give one opinion to each individual case. We prescribe no internals.

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The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, for the sake of gain, will endeavor to sell worthless compounds in place of these—more which they can get at a cheap price, and take more money by selling them they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As no value is attached—etc. the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take no others.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

If the druggists will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a private nature in male or female.

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If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, drying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If to rise to ranks and ends;
If with high born blood to weld;
If a man to stones when dead—WEALTH!

If to live three score and ten,
Wishing life as long as men;
If to live a life of peace;
If to win and to possess—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasure;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and with all three.

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THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.

YES, a positive cure for the following diseases:

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.

Contains no mineral, no balsam, no Mercury.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been paroled with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, a once try the

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SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.

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Is offered the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR SCROFULA, in any form, will find SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, as the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the entire system is purified. Take them if this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that, of which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

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In female affections with which members of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Chronic Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

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Is in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions for using.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus rescuing health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun":—

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BALTIMORE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, }
Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1861. }

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"Assistant Surgeon 8th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

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THE SAMARITAN'S CURE CAN BE RELIED ON!

NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES,

Such as Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore a lost vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

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A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Disease. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

PORTER--BUTLER.

The Union Fleet and Army Near Wilmington.

BUTLER LANDS HIS TROOPS.

Rebels Consider it a Serious Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—The following extracts from the Richmond papers of to-day, relative to the expedition against Wilmington, N. C., have been forwarded to the Department by General GRANT:—

"An official despatch from General BEAUREGARD, dated December 25th, and received yesterday, states that General HARDEE reports that a force of the enemy's infantry, artillery and cavalry, had moved from Savannah towards the Altamaha River. General HARDEE has made the proper disposition to check the column. Its object is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, its depot, &c."

"No report has been received from General Hood since November 29th."

"WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.—The enemy's fleet of over fifty vessels, including two monitors, several armed vessels and many heavily armed frigates and sloops of war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about one o'clock yesterday, and kept up an average fire of about thirty shots per minute until night.

"Our loss is twenty-three wounded.

"The attack was renewed at ten o'clock this morning, and has been very furious and continuous. There is no report of casualties to-day. Colonel LAMB, who is in command of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately.

"The enemy, under cover of the heavy fire, landed about three brigades two and a half miles above Fort Fisher. They were immediately engaged by a small force. The enemy held his ground at night.

"SECOND DESPATCH.

"WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 26.—The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was a heavy rain and wind through the night. Prisoners report that the Twenty-fourth Corps of the Yankee army are present under BUTLER.

"From our Wilmington despatches it will be seen that the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher about 1 P. M. on Saturday, and bombarded it heavily till nightfall, renewing the bombardment at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and continuing it throughout the day. That under cover of the fire of the fleet the enemy landed an infantry force above Fort Fisher, which attacked the fort on Sunday night, and were repulsed.

"Fort Fisher is situated on a sand spit of the right bank of the Cape Fear River, at its mouth, twenty miles below Wilmington.

"The enemy are presumed to have reached their position above the fort, not by passing up the river, where they would have been obliged to run the gauntlet of the guns both of Forts Fisher and Caswell on the left bank, but by landing on the beach east of the mouth of Cape Fear River. The enemy having effected a lodgment above the fort is a serious matter. It will cost double the force to dislodge him that would have prevented his landing."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

ON BOARD STEAMER "SANTIAGO DE CUBA," OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 14, P. M.—In order to afford your readers a clearer conception of the operations of the fleet, and to correct some inaccuracies incident upon hasty preparation of the letter which I sent you by the pilot, off Cape Henry, I recapitulate to some extent the description I have given of the locality selected for the operations of the fleet, and the positions of the various vessels, as marked out upon the chart prepared for the occasion by order of Admiral PORTER.

The Point of Attack.

The main point of attack is Federal Point, the narrow strip of land which bounds the north side of New Inlet and forms a part of the east bank of Cape Fear River. Federal Point is held by a series of works, the possession of which will at once give us command of Cape Fear River and virtually close up the port of Wilmington, and by cutting off Fort Caswell, which stands near the mouth of the river, render its possession by the Rebels no longer of any avail. Hence the importance of selecting New Inlet as the point of attack.

The principal works commanding New Inlet are along the shore of Federal Point, the strongest being Fort Fisher, a casemated earthwork of great power, mounting, it is supposed, thirty-six heavy guns, some of them rifles having a range of over three miles. This work stands about two hundred yards from the shore. Following the line of the shore for about three-quarters of a mile, in a southwest direction from Fort Fisher, runs a line of batteries, five in number, connected by rifle-pits. Three of these batteries are casemated and two open. The number of guns mounted in them is not known, but some of them are rifles of long range. Some three hundred yards northwest of the terminus of this line of batteries stands what is designated as Battery Lamb, or Mound Battery, so called from its formation, it being an artificial mound of earth some forty feet high, mounting two large guns, which are prominent objects to the eye.

A light-house is also stationed on this mound, which is, doubtless, of great assistance to the blockade runners in making the Inlet at night. The mound was thrown up, it is supposed, for the purpose of obtaining an elevation from which to throw plunging shot at any of our light draught Monitors should they attempt to come up the channel. The guns of this battery command the main channel, whilst most of the guns of Fort Fisher and of the intervening batteries command not only the main channel but also the Swash channel, which runs close along the beach in a northeast direction. The latter work stands about at the entrance of the Swash channel.

About two miles southeast from Fort Fisher, on Zeeke's Island, which forms the southern shore of New Inlet, is another battery of some strength, but Fort Fisher and the adjacent works are evidently the key to the position; and, Federal Point once in our hands, firewell to blockade running, at least so far as Wilmington is concerned.

The Plan of Attack.

Notwithstanding the evident strength of their works, it is confidently believed that they cannot long withstand the terrible fire that can be brought to bear upon them.

The combined armament of the fleet numbers fully five hundred and ninety-one guns, most of them of the largest calibre, and carrying a weight of metal safe to say unprecedented in the annals of naval warfare. At least two hundred guns can be brought to bear at one time upon the works.

About three or four miles up the beach from Fort Fisher is a small water battery called "Half Moon Battery," numbering some two or three guns, but doubtless it can offer very little resistance.

It is not known definitely where the troops will land, probably near this point or at Myrtle Inlet, or Masonboro' Inlet, the latter fourteen miles from New Inlet, and the former about seven.

The Iron-clad Fleet.

The iron-clad fleet, led by the frigate *Ironsides*, and accompanied by the gun-boats acting as their tenders, will approach Fort Fisher from the northeast, running close in shore in the Swash Channel until they come within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, or as near that point as the depth of water will permit the *Ironside*, standing broadside toward the fort, and the monitors ranged in a line, bows on, at convenient distances behind the frigate. In this position they will fire over the land at the Rebel stronghold.

The Wooden Ships.

The frigates, sloops-of-war and other larger vessels will move in shore, forming a crescent-shaped line of battle about one mile from the forts, or as near to the enemy's works as possible, and pour their concentrated batteries into the forts *en barbette*.

Our wooden hulls have been actively preparing for this fight for some time. "Chain armor," "splinter nettings," and other expedients to promote the efficiency of the vessels and protect them and their crews as far as possible from the enemy's guns have been adopted, and it is hoped we shall soon have another great naval victory to chronicle.

The Land Force.

The troops composing the land force are under command of Major-General BUTLER, composed of the First Division of the Twenty-fifth, and Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and are embarked on board the following transports:—*De Witt Clay, Chas. Thomas, Webster, Pent. Idaho, L. Magee, Justice, Rose, Empire City, Admiral Dupont, Monticello, R. Livingston, John Rice, Starlight, Ella Knight, Beauport, Eastern States, Albany, United States*, and other vessels, names not ascertained.

The following are the regiments composing the force, as far as ascertained at this writing:—

Second Division Twenty-fourth Corps, General ANDREWS.—Third Brigade—130th New York Regiment, Colonel ALDEN; 96th New York, Major WALUTH; 4th New Hampshire, Captain ROBBINS; 19th Indiana, Captain ZENT.

First Brigade, Colonel CURTIS—142d, 117th, 142d and 8d New York.

Second Brigade, Colonel PENNYPACKER—67th and 48th New York, and 76th and 97th Pennsylvania.

First Division Twenty-fifth Corps, General PAYNE.—First Brigade, Colonel E. WRIGHT—1st, 37th and 5th United States Colored Regiments.

Second Brigade, Colonel J. W. ADAMS—4th, 6th, 36th and 39th Regiments, colored.

THE FLEET AND PLAN OF ATTACK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18, 1864.—In a previous letter of this date I have given you such particulars of Admiral PORTER'S grand armada as may be published without detriment to the cause. In my present letter, which is not designed for publication until you know the fleet has arrived at its destination, I give you in fuller detail particulars as to the point of attack—Wilmington, the plan of attack, and the composition of the land forces, which, under command of General BUTLER, is to co-operate with the navy in what every one has the fullest confidence will be a successful effort to close up the great port of entry for Rebel and British blockade runners.

The expedition comprises altogether nearly one hundred and fifty vessels of all descriptions, including army transports, tenders, &c.

The destination is Wilmington, N. C. The entire expedition is under the command of Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER. The co-operating land force, numbering about ten thousand men, is under command of Major-General B. F. BUTLER, who thus again goes to the coast of North Carolina to, as we may hope, perform successfully an important part in complet ng the restoration of the Government authority on that coast, where, early in the war, he participated with the navy in achieving the important capture of Hatteras Inlet.

The **naval fleet** comprises about sixty-two vessels and an aggregate of five hundred and seventy guns. It is proposed to commence operations upon the fortifications at New Inlet, the eastern entrance of Cape Fear River. The works commanding this entrance, which are first to be reduced, are as follows:—

Fort Fisher, a strong earth or sand work, on the north side of New Inlet, a very short distance from the beach, which, though low and level, falls off suddenly and affords some depth of water close in shore, sufficient, at a distance of less than a mile from the fort, to permit the iron-clad fleet to manœuvre with safety. From Fort Fisher, for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile westward along the shore of the inlet, there runs a line of rifle-pits and batteries, mounting in all ten or twelve more guns, and about a quarter of a mile north of the extremity of this line, on a considerable elevation, stands another strong earthwork, set down on the chart as "Mound" or "Battery Lamb."

On the southwest side of the Inlet, on Zeek's Island, stands another battery of considerable strength. This, however, is fully two miles west of Fort Fisher. There are probably other works guarding the locality, but the above are all that are of much importance. It is known that the enemy have some very powerful rifled guns in Fort Fisher; but it is believed that the garrisons there and in the other batteries will not long be able to withstand the terrible shower of shot and shell that will be poured in upon them by the fleet.

The fleet, with steam up, will steam rapidly forward to the points designated in the chart plan furnished to the commanders of the fleet by Admiral PORTER. The transports will land the troops at a point up the coast as near as possible, and after the fleet have silenced the fort march against it. There is a small fort or water battery, called Half-Moon Battery, some three or four miles above Fort Fisher, and this work will probably first be silenced by the iron-clads and the troops landed there.

The fleet are to go into action in the following order:—

The frigate *Ironsides*, followed by the other ironclads, is to come down the coast from north and east and take up a position with Fort Fisher bearing about three-quarters of a mile distant, south southwest; she is to lay broadside to the fort with the monitors and their consorts following, and taking up position in line, bows on as follows:—

IRONSIDES. (20 guns.)	KYACK. (Screw, 7 guns.)	CANONICUS. (2 guns.)	USAHELLA. (Screw, 2 guns.)	MONADNOCK. (4 guns.)	HURON. (Screw, 4 guns.)
SAUGUS. (2 guns.)	PEQUOT. (Screw, 4 guns.)	MANHTAC. (2 guns.)			

Total.....52 guns.

The wooden vessels will take up lines of battle southeast of the forts, as close in range as possible, in the form of a crescent:—

JUNIATA.	POWHATAN.	MOSCOW.	SUSQUEHANNA.	WABASH.	TUSCARORA.	COLORADO.	MINNESOTA.
SENECA.	SHENANDOAH.	PAWTUXET.	TICONDEROGA.	MACKINAW.	MAUMEE.	YANTIC.	KANSAS.

Total.....306 guns.

The following vessels will take position *south* and *southeast of the forts* to the left of the frigates, arranged in two lines:—

IASCO,	RHODE ISLAND,
QUAKER CITY,	MARATANZA,
CUYLER,	OSCEOLA,
MONTGOMERY,	IACONY,
MOUNT VERNON,	SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
MONTICELLO,	FORT JACKSON.

Total guns in the Division.....102

The reserve division will take position outside of this line as follows, the several divisions ranging in two lines southeast of Fort Fisher:—

First Division.

ARIES, LOWQUA, WILDERNESS, CHEROKEE, FORT HOSKINSON, VANCE, ASEMONE.

Second Division.

MCCASKIN, SENECA, GETTYSBURG, STATE OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.

Third Division.

BANSHEE, EMMA, LILLIAN, NANSEMOND, BIGNONIA.

Fourth Division.

CLEMATIS, TRISTAM SHANDY, BRITANNIA, BUCKINGHAM, DUMBARTON.

SHERMAN AND THOMAS.

MORE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Situation in Tennessee.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York.—Despatches from General THOMAS represent him still in pursuit of HOOD'S broken and disorganized forces.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, PULASKI, TENN., Dec. 26, 1864.—To Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff.

"HEAD-QUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, BEYOND PULASKI, Dec. 25.—There seems to be little doubt that the Rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, fearing a flank movement from STEVENSON.

"Two corps of STEWART and LEE went by this road (the Florence road) to Lexington. CHEATHAM'S went towards Lawrenceburg, striking the old military road eight miles below Lawrenceburg.

"The people say the Rebels are suffering immensely. BUFORD'S wound is said to be quite severe.

"A Mr. CARTER says the Colonel commanding the pontoon train, or train of boats, told him he was going to Bainbridge, and left here on Thursday morning. CHEATHAM'S ammunition transportation train of fifteen or twenty wagons was abandoned here. The mules were put in to help the pontoons along.

"General LEE was severely wounded in the foot in the fight at Nashville. His corps is now commanded by STEVENSON. The Rebels have lost eighteen Generals killed, wounded and captured since they started North. They acknowledge sixty-eight pieces of artillery lost. Signed,

"JOSEPH H. WILSON, Brevet Major-Gen.

"A later despatch of 6 P. M., December 25th, states that in pressing the enemy, HARRISON'S Brigade came upon the enemy's infantry strongly posted in rail breastworks, and so close did he push up, that in being compelled to fall back the loss of one gun was involved. The position was, however, taken ten minutes afterwards, but the enemy had run the gun off.

"The Rebel force is eight brigades, of five to six hundred men each.

"General WARD, commanding the Fourth Corps, is in support of General WILSON, and both will continue the pursuit zealously.

"I have heard from STEADMAN to-day. He disembarked his troops from cars at Limestone Creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at 7 A. M. to-day.

"GEORGE H. THOMAS,
"Major-General Commanding."

The Department has not received from Savannah any reports except the telegrams of General SHERMAN and General FOSTER, already published.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An Explosion in the South.

NEWBERN, Dec. 24.—A great shock, like that of an earthquake, was distinctly felt here last night about two o'clock, rocking the earth and rattling the windows in this place. It is supposed to be an explosion of great magnitude on the coast below Beaufort, as the wind came from that direction. Possibly a magazine exploded in the forts at Wilmington or Charleston, containing several hundred tons of powder. The gale which has prevailed for the past few days subsided last night, and the shipping which has been detained at Beaufort will be able to depart to-day.

[NOTE.—Forts Fisher and Caswell, below Wilmington, are about ninety miles, as the crow flies, from Newbern.]

THE DEATH OF MINISTER DAYTON.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Remains in New York—Letter from Consul Bigelow.

The remains of William L. Dayton, late Minister of the United States in France, will soon arrive in this city, and arrangements are now in progress to receive them. The following letter from Mr. Bigelow will explain some of the facts:—

LETTER FROM CONSUL BIGELOW.

"CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, December 8, 1864.—Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York.—Dear Sir:—The melancholy tidings of the death of the Hon. William L. Dayton, late Minister of the United States at this court, have doubtless reached you. His obsequies were publicly solemnized at the American chapel in this city, on Tuesday last.

"His remains will be sent to the United States in charge of Mr. James W. Brooks, Vice-Consul of the United States at Paris, on board the steamer *Lafayette*, which leaves Havre on Wednesday, the 14th instant. They will be accompanied to the port (Havre) by several of our country people in Paris, who will be invited to constitute an escort for the occasion.

"I profit by the only opportunity that will offer before the departure of the *Lafayette* to notify you of these facts, that in concert with the friends of the family, who will be put in relation with you, you may make appropriate arrangements for the reception of the remains of the deceased, and for their transport to their final resting place in New Jersey.

"I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"JOHN BIGELOW, U. S. Consul."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS.

It has been decided to invite all the principal officers of the United States here, in the army and navy, and in the civil service, to act together in receiving the remains.

The details of the reception have not been arranged.

The Collector has telegraphed the authorities at Washington in regard to this subject, and if any different plan is advised it will be adopted.—*New York Evening Post.*

Gen. Hurlbut on the American Flag.

Major-General Hurlbut, commanding at New Orleans, has issued a good order. Having heard that parties directing an orphan's fair in New Orleans had ordered the American flag to be taken down, he responded with the following, directed to Provost Marshal Col. H. Robinson:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1864.—I learn that a loyal lady was directed by some of the managers of a fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's Asylum to take down the American flag, as a political symbol. You will inform these managers that the American flag is a symbol of the sovereignty of the nation, under whose protection they are. As an appropriate vindication of this unseemly insult, you will cause the American flag to be displayed over the principal entrance within the Hall. If the managers of the fair object to this, the fair will be closed. If any person shall show any disrespect to the National colors, when displayed, such persons shall at once be arrested. Your prompt attention to this matter is required. S. A. HURLBUT, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

To H. ROBINSON.

ABELARD AND HELOISE.

The beautiful story of the love of Abelard and Heloise is charmingly told in the annexed sketch. The two lovers whose passion and misfortunes have inseparably connected their names, sleep together under the same tomb in Paris.

Abelard was already thirty-four or thirty-five years old before he met her whose name is henceforth linked inseparably with his, and who was the cause of so much happiness and the occasion of so much misery to him.

Heloise was the reputed niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris. At the time Abelard first saw her she was just eighteen. Besides possessing considerable personal beauty, she had profited largely by the instruction given to her by the nuns of Argenteuill, and was early famed for her knowledge of the learned languages and of much of the science of that time. Her love of letters, and the encouragement Fulbert gave her in the study of them, threw her a good deal in the way of Abelard, and he soon entertained a strong passion for her, which she returned with all the ardor of youthful affection.

Abelard left no means untried to be often with her, and finally resolved to work upon the well-known thriftiness of Fulbert, by offering him his own price if he would receive him as a boarder into his house. He said that the cares of a household were too distracting for one so much called upon, as he was, to give himself up to close study, and he was anxious to seize the first occasion of getting rid of them.

Fulbert not only received the proposal with satisfaction, but put himself out of the way to press the hired hospitality upon him, thinking by the arrangement to add considerably to his income, and to procure for Heloise the daily assistance of the great professor in her studies.

The plan succeeded beyond Abelard's expectation; he became an inmate of Fulbert's house, and was specially requested to devote all the time he could spare from greater employments to the woman he loved.

Fulbert considered the disparity of their ages and the reputation of his guest, and saw no harm in giving a man of thirty-four absolute control over a girl of nineteen; and so little did he entertain the idea of any tenderness between them, that he gave Abelard permission to beat his pupil if she should prove refractory at her lessons—a license quite in accordance with the educational theories of that period.

For many months the pair remained in the fullest enjoyment of each other's society. The books lay daily open, and there was a fair show of tutoring; but the books which Heloise studied deepest were the eyes of Abelard, and though he indeed taught her with his mouth, it was rather with the lips than with the tongue. In her society, in her embraces, the great teacher forgot to teach; and when he left her, his thoughts were only occupied with how to get back again. Grammar, rhetoric, theology, no longer engrossed his mind; they were so many impediments to him who was utterly given up, with all the abandon of a fiery spirit, to the irresistible force of love—the stronger for having been controlled so long. In the lecture-room he stammered out a wearisome "twice-told tale," for he lacked the energy to put forth new matter to his wondering audience—he talked of philosophy, and thought of love. He hated the place, the hours, and the occupation which kept him from the arms of the loving Heloise.

The pupils marveled at the altered manner, the vacant, preoccupied look, and the falling off of their master. Some attributed the change to the effects of overwork; others to anxiety lest his bold doctrines might bring the storm of persecution about his head. But a suspicion of the truth began to get abroad and was soon turned into knowledge. The delicious hours of happiness for Abelard and Heloise were numbered. The scandal, the treason against his host, the damage to his reputation, and, above all, the loss of her so dear to him, had now to be encountered. Fulbert, convinced at length of what he had not deemed possible, indignantly expelled Abelard from his house; but Abelard considered all his own woes as nothing when contrasted with the shame and trouble he had brought upon Heloise. She thought her griefs an honor, and would have gloried in them, excepting where they effected the position and character of her lover.

Soon after Abelard left, Heloise found herself likely to be a mother, and sent to inform him of it. He chose a night when Fulbert was absent, and carried off Heloise to his sister's in Britany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabe.

Fulbert was furious, and thought only how he might most signally avenge himself on Abelard. He was restrained from taking the deadliest revenge solely through fear of reprisals being made on Heloise.

Abelard, on the other hand, was covered with grief at the thought of the suffering he had entailed on his beloved mistress, and thinking that there was but one way of making atonement to her for the injury he had done, he formed the resolution to marry her; to seek Fulbert, implore his pardon, and ask his consent to the marriage, provided he would agree to the fact remaining a secret.

For a clerk to act as he had done, was a terrible scandal in the eyes of the Church; but if to it were added matrimony, there was no language strong enough to express the horror of those who preached continency, but practised it not—who had nieces, but not daughters—who professed to have forgotten they were mortal men, when they donned, in the heyday of their youth, the saintly robe of the Romish priest.

For Abelard to marry was to blight all his prospects of advancement. Promotion in a Church which regarded concubinage as venial, and marriage as unpardonable, was of course impossible; and, in the little enlightened state of people's minds at that time, the marriage of the philosopher would prove a heavy drag upon his reputation as a teacher.

In a more modern case, where the circumstances were somewhat similar to those in Abelard's, an Oxford tutor was consulted by his pupil on the momentous question, whether he should or should not marry a girl of inferior condition, who had given the utmost possible proof of her affection and confidence. The tutor's reply was exhaustive:—"If you marry her, you are a fool; if you do not marry her, you are a blackguard."

Abelard preferred to be the fool, and resolved, at any cost to himself, to marry Heloise.

Fulbert appeared to be charmed at the idea, declared his consent to the single condition made by Abelard, and professed to be thoroughly reconciled. Heloise, however, saw danger in the proposed step; she knew the unforgiving temper of her uncle; she knew the extent of the sacrifice Abelard was about to make, and in her devotion she fancied she recognized an element of wrong in the idea of her engrossing what was intended for all the world. How could she be made happy by anything that tarnished the glory of Abelard? How much more glorious to be the mistress of Abelard, and to hold him by the bond of love, than to be his wife, and bind him with the fetters of wedlock!

It was not without much difficulty that Heloise was induced to consent to the marriage. Leaving their infant son in Brittany, they returned to Paris, and were married, in the presence of Fulbert and some of his friends, after a night spent in watching and prayer. The ceremony over, they separated, Heloise going back to her uncle's, and Abelard resuming his solitary mode of life.

Reports of the marriage, probably set current by Fulbert, began to get about, but they were always indignantly denied by Heloise. This brought her so much under her uncle's displeasure, and made her life so burthensome, that she wrote to Abelard, asking him to remove her.

He took her to the Convent of Argenteuill, where she had spent several years of her girlhood, and caused her to assume the habit, but not the veil. Fulbert concluded that he meant to repudiate the marriage, and proceeded to take the most frightful revenge.

Abelard's servant was bribed to admit some ruffians into his master's bedroom while he slept. Abelard was seized, wounded, and mutilated, and left without pity to suffer the combined agony of intense mental and bodily pain, the scorn of his enemies, and the derision of the world. The later sympathy of his friends and admirers availed nothing to comfort one so utterly broken down; he renounced all his projects for ecclesiastical honors, and the brilliant project which lay before him as a teacher. He saw no other refuge for his shame and sorrow than that afforded by the cloister. He determined to become a monk, and, sternly resolving that Heloise should share his misfortunes, insisted on her taking the veil at Argenteuill.

Although the poor girl felt the demand deeply, she did not hesitate to obey.

"As thy command," said she, "I changed my soul when I changed my habit. It was thy will, not my devotion, which drew me, full of my youth, into the rigors of monastic life."

In spite of the entreaties of her friends, who surrounded her at the altar, and begged her not to condemn herself to such tremendous punishment, she seized the veil and threw it over her head, as she uttered the irrevocable words which consigned her young life to the dreary convent walls.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

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S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

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SILVER WARE

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OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 19t

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Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

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Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

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RETICULES, POCKET BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist. A large stock, reliable for Presents.

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The Rabbit in the Garden of Flowers,

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, $1.00.

THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,

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Nine Games and fifty Puzzles, for persons of all ages, $1.25,

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HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,

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It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

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AT THE

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12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

EXTRA NOTICE!—THE PROPRIETOR OF the first class DRUG STORE, N. E. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets, Begs to announce that, in view of the times, he will (until further notice),

Sacrifice his Large and Varied Stock of TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as FINE COLOGNES,

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RARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERFUMES,

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Elegant Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c. And other USEFUL ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT COST, AND MORE TOO.

N. B.—A selected lot of GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, Of Favorite Brands,

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Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Cable Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Pencil Holders,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Brooch Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Fancy,
Gold Pins, Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Vest Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Wrist Blocks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Pie Knives,
Silver Vest Chains,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Castors,
Dinner Castors,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Table Forks.

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We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

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Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

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Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

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Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

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Would invote attention to his stock of fine American and Imported

WATCHES,

in Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE.

Warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

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A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

BANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-1m

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Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

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Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
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CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

Clock Trimmings of every description. 1-13-1y

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 186

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that Department for the year 1865, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. Drugs and medicines, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 2. Sugar, butter, oil and cake meal, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches and bleeding, four hundred dollars ($400) dollars.

Item 5. Books and diagrams for medical library, and preservation of pathological specimens, two hundred and forty ($240) dollars.

Item 6. Marketing hospital and nurses' tables, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 7. Salary of agreary and assistants, and recording clerk, twenty-one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 8. Wages on pay-roll, thirty-two hundred ($3200) dollars.

Item 9. Board of resident physicians, twenty-one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing insane Asylum, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 12. Salaries resident physician and clerk and board of assistant resident physicians eighteen hundred and thirty-four ($1834) dollars.

Item 13. Wages on pay-roll chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand and eighty-four ($4084) dollars.

Item 14. Incident expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matron's and nurses' tables, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 16. Wages, pay-roll chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 17. Salaries of matron, teacher and assistant matron eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 18. Incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, ex and corn meal, forty thousand ($40,000) dollars.

Item